

# "Boy Am I Glad I Found You!" 

People say this to us all the time. In fact, we'll go so far as to bet that if you spend a couple of minutes reading this article, you'll say the same thing.

Applied Creative Technology Inc. applies technology creatively. We produce machines that most computer dealers wouldn't dare tell you about... machines that deliver even more than what is expected of them (customers often tell us this too)... machines that can save you lots of money and headaches. Chances are if you do much computing at all, and use a printer or modem, you would benefit from having one of our products.

Enough of the promises... let's get to the facts.

> "The Printer Optimizer has increased the performance of our system by $6000 \%$, saving us thousands of dollars a year."

Our product line covers a myriad of applications. One product, the Printer Optimizer, is a printer and modem control center. It offers data spooling (using a 64 K to 1 Meg buffer), the ability to connect several printers or modems to a single computer - without extra adaptors or software, and even the ability to modify or filter out data passing through it. A fellow from McDonnell Douglas told us: "Every computer department ought to have a Printer Optimizer in their bag of tricks. It's great!".

The Printer Optimizer is also particularly useful to owners of laser printers. When you call for info, tell us if you have a laser printer - and if you do own a laser, you should call.

Another product, the Systemizer, allows several PC's or CRT's to share one or more printers.


Businesses ranging from small law firms to almost 100 of the Fortune 500 are using Systemizers to save big dollars by eliminating printers and the office space and service costs associated with them. Now you can afford to own better printers like laser printers and plotters.

## "The Systemizer is all the network many PC users need."

Jim Seymour, PC Week

The Systemizer is indeed the best solution for sharing printers you'll find. That's a bold statement, so we suggest you get a copy of our article "The Wasted Buck Stops Here" and see if you don't agree.

## "Now that the

 Systemizer is available, buying a LAN to share printers is like buying an aircraft carrier to go water skiing!"
## "Your 1 Megabyte printer buffer is a dream come true."

We also make a complete line of printer buffers and full fledged spoolers, with buffer capacities ranging from 64 K to 1 Megabyte. Our latest creation is the Buffer Box. lt's the lowest cost fullfeature printer buffer available. Anybody who owns a printer should at least have one of these little wonders.
"Printing from a micro without a printer buffer is like trying to drain Hoover Dam with a soda straw."

You know, we hear the same refrain over and over: "Geez! I wish I'd known about you before I bought...". In addition to the products mentioned, we also make a computer adapter for IBM Electronic Typewriters and some amazing boxes that adapt the Hewlett Packard LaserJet to various computers and word processing systems. Call us now before you waste any more time or money. You'll be glad you did.

## Applied <br> Creative Technology ${ }_{\text {Inc. }}$

2156 Northwest Hwy. Dallas, TX 75220 USA

# Did you know? Only one spelling checker: 

- works with both Scripsit and Superscripsit.
- integrates with all other popular word processing programs as well.
- requires no special document placement! Even runs on a single drive system.
- displays its dictionary so that you can find the correct spelling of words.
- offers integrated Hyphenation Option and Grammar \& Style checker.


# Electric Webster 

## SPELLING CHECKER :AUTO-HYPHENATION : GRAMMAR CHECKER

Displays Correct Spellings: If you don't know the correct spelling of a word. EW will look it up for you, and display the dictionary.
Verifies Corrections: If you think you know the correct spelling of a word. EW will check it for you before making the corrections.
Hyphenates Automatically:(Optional). Inserts discretionary hyphens throughout text.
Grammar \& Style Checker: (Optional). Identifies 22 types of common errors. Makes suggested corrections with the stroke of a key. Runs within EW.
50,000 Word Dictionary: Uses only $21 / 2$ bytes per word; add as many words as you wish.
Fast Correcting: In as little as 30 sec onds. Electric Webster can return you to your Word Processing program. with your texı fully corrected and on your screen.
Integrales: with WordStar. Deskmate, Spellbinder, Volkswriter, Open Access. Allwrite, Newscript, Lazy Writer, Superscripsit. Scripsit, Electric Pencil, Copy Art, Powerseript, Zorlof, and Le.Script (specify). Begins proofing at the stroke of a key; returns you to word processing automatically.
When ordering, stipulate word processing program and operating system.

"The Cadillac" of spelling checkers - 80 Microcomputing. $9 / 82$ Electric

Webster Spelliagchecker

## ACCLAMED:

"Electric Webster is the best. Just read any review in any magazine and I don't believe that you will find even one disagreement to that statement." CINTUG, Cincinnati's Lisers Group Mag. $4 / 83$
"The most helpful program l've found is Electric Webster. After looking at nine proofreading programs. I've settled on Wehster ..." Creative Computing 11/83

This dictionary wn not publiathed by the ordgital publis hers of Hetster's Shetiumary or their succestors

Performance "Excellent"; Documentation "Good"; Fase of Use "Excellent": Error Handling "Excellent". Info World. $8 / 82$
"Electric Webster, a fantastic spelling and grammar checker " 80 Micro $\$ / 85$
Now see
for yourself!
Try Before You Buy:

For the second straight year, 80 Micro readers have voted Electric Webster the \#l Spelling checker. Find out for yourself how accurate. fast and easy prool-reading can be. lior only the $\$ 5$ cost ol postage. materials and handling, we will send you a special Electric Wehster demonstration disk that works just like Webster, but proofs only hall the alphahet. With it. you'll get a coupon worth $\$ 5$ towards the purchase of Electric Wehster.
LOW PRICES:
TRS-80. Model l/ill or IV $\$ 89.95$ $w /$ Correcting Feature $\$ 149.95$ Ityphenation $\$ 49.95$ (irammar \& Style Checker \$ 49.95
CP/M. PC'I)OS, Model IOKO 2000 Electric Wehsiter.
$w /$ Corrccting Feature. $\quad \$ 169.95$ Hyphenation, and Grammar

## GREAT PROGRAMS, AND FREE SHIPPING TOO!

We've stll got our very popular T/Maker and Word Processor deals continuing this month, as well as a new addition of T/Maker for the Tandy 1000 and other MSDOS machines. Since you'll probably be reading this as the holiday season begins to approach (at least for the retail business), I'm sure you'll want to consider us for that hard-to-please TRS-80 user on your gift list. And if you plan on giving an Infocom game, better get 'em soon because Infocom has discontinued production for the TRS-80 computers... it's a "while supplies last" basis from now on. f've run out of room now, so I'll leave you with this prediction: if Cadbury ever comes out with a computer, they'll probably use chocolate chips.

## PASCAL-80

Easiest version of Pascal to learn! Editor and Compiler are already in memory. Nearly complete subsel of standard PASCAL. Olfers also many extensions to Pascal, including calls to machine tanguage, screen conirol. random access files and more! Models Iflll (Lisi \$79)
$\$ 59.50$
PUBLIC DOMAIN DISKS
A fine collection of software from The Allernate Sourcel
Public Oomain Oisk (specity \#1-12)
Each $\$ 9.50$
Public Domain Package \#1. $1 / 6$

Public Domain Package : 17 - 112
Public Domain Package \#1-\#12
. $\$ 49.50$
549.50
$\$ 89.50$

## PRONTO

Specitically designed lor the 128 K TRS-80 Model 4/4P Window controtler program with many applicatıons. Includes catculator, calendar, a sont uility, termunal tacility. address cards, on-line help facility, and much more. "Sidekick" tor the Model 4!
Models 4/4P
$\$ 54.50$

## EDAS/PRO-CREATE

One of Misosys' most popular utilities. Both a Full Screen Text Editor as well as a powerful Macro Assembler. Assembler supports nested macros, includes, and conditionals. Work sexcellently under most DOSes.
Models I/III and 4

## POWERDOT II

"The best high-resolution bit-image graphics program on the market for the TRS-80." Screen becomes a window on large full-page drawing board. AUTODRAW feature for lines and circles. POWERDOT II is $100 \%$ Machine Language. (Specify printer!) MOOELS IIIII
$\$ 29.50$

## SUPER UTILITY

"'The indispensable first-aid kit lor the TAS-80 users.. " Contanns over 60 different utilites lor reparing, reviving dead tiles, reformaiting, manipulation of lifes. and lots more!
Super Ulility Plus (Models 18 III)
$\$ 59.50$
Super Utility $4 / 4 \mathrm{P}$ \& MSDOS
$\$ 69.50$

## PACKAGE DEAL!

 ** MTERM ** ** MSCRIPT ** ** DOSPLUS IVa
## SUPERCROSS XT

Designed specifically for transferring data and program tiles between TRS-80 disks and those of other compulers

Models IIIII or 4
594.50

| with Convent Basic option $\mathbf{\$ 1 1 2 . 5 0}$ |
| :--- |
|  |



[^0]$\square$
$\xrightarrow{2}$

A complete operating system has just become very affordable! This new deal offers an operating system that is much laster and easier to use than TRSDOS. Not only is DOSPLUS IVa itself very user-friendly, it also offers a built-in menu driving system, and of course, GREATLY enhanced BASIC. Other included features of DOSPLUS IVa are: Text Editor, Linker, Assembler; Directory Verification/Repair, Disk Mapping, and File \& Disk Editing. As if that is not enough, you now also get MSCRIPT with your purchase of DOSPLUS fVa. That's right, one of the easiest and most convenient to use word processors goes with your purchase. Also, MTERM Smart Terminal (one of the best full featured TRS-80 terminal programs available) is included in this deal. In addition to all of the remarkable features of MTERM, it will also enable you to log on to local Bulletın Boards and tell your friends about this fantastic deal!
DDSPLUS IVa / MSCRIPT / MTERM Package Deal
Models 4/4P (List \$329.85)
$\$ 159.50$

This integrated software package for the Models $4 / 4 \mathrm{P}$, as well as for MSDOS, combines many functions to become one of the best software deals available for any computer. Included are Word Processing, Spread Sheet Analysis (which provide a full range of mathematical functions), Relational Database Management (allows merging, multiple selection criteria, restructure of DataBase, Multiple Sorting etc.), Spelling Checker ( 55,000 word dictionary, correction feature, ability to create personal and professional dictionaries), Bar Chart Graphics (created directly from SpreadSheet data and supported on any printer), and finally, Data Encryption. If you are worried about learning T-Maker, worry no longer. It has excellent documentation and comes equipped with a Tutorial on the disk. Not only is it a great program, but it is also at a great price!!!
Modef 4/4P (List \$299) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 194.50$
MSDOS version (List \$450). $\$ 294.50$

## LE SCRIPT

Greal printer support, full Model 4 support and much more! On a 128 K Model 4, you can have over 90 K of text buffer for use on a single file. Model 4 features available while running in Model It mode. By far LeScripl is our most popular program!
Models I/IIf or 4 (List $\$ 129.95$ )
.594 .50

## WORO PROCESSING PACKAGE DEAL

LeScript and Eleciric Webster logether!! Needless 10 say. these two great programs work excellently together!

## ELECTRIC WEBSTER

ncludes 50,000 word dictionary. Features fasl checking, interactive correcting and personal dictionary expansion. (Specify computer and word processor when ordering)

## Electric Webster (Models I/III or 4)

 (List \$149.95).$\$ 119.50$

## Grammar or Hyphenation options

(Llst \$49.95)
Each $\$ 38.50$

## APPLICATIONS/BUSINESS

T-Maker (Model 4/4P) (MSODS Ver.)
TFC BBS
Powerdat II
PDWERMAIL PLUS
POWERMAIL PLUS w/Txt Merge LESCRIPT
LESCRIPT CP/M
LESCRIPT MSIDDS
ZDRLDF II
MSCRIPT
LAZYWRITER
TYPEITALL
PowerScript (New Version)
PawerDriver
Electric Pencil
Electric Pencil w/Spell Check
EDX Text Editor (Mod I/IIt)
TEXTPRESS
ELECTRIC WEBSTER
E.W. Dptions (each)
E.W. MSIODS (Includes options)

Oatagraph with Pie Option
Graphit
PowerDraw
Mumford's Olsk Indexer
Howe's System Diagnostic
J \& M's Oisk Orive Analyzez J \& M's Disk Driver Analyzer - III

ENBASE Data Base Manager
EDIT (Models I/IIt)
Home Accountant (Model III)
VersaLedger tI (Models IIIII)
Versa Series (Models IIII).
TAS's 2MAIL Mait List
PowerMail Plus
Macro Typing Tutor
Lazycomm Terminal
Disk Term Terminal
MTERM Smart Terminal
DDSPLUS 3.5 (Models $/ / I I I$ )
ODSPLUS IVA (Model 4/4P)
$\$ 194.50$ $\$ 294.50$ 599.50 $\$ 29.50$
\$128.50 59.50 \$149.50 $\$ 149.50$III

SUPREME RULER PLUS FLIGHT SIMULATDR NUCLIEX

APE
SIFTER SHIFTER
BATTLE DF ZEIGHTY FUNGT FTK OIEFTEH WARRIORS ANO WARLOCKS O\&D Adv THE ADVENTURE SYSTEM

THE BOOKSHELF THE
Using Super Utility........
ROM ROUTINES Documented
ROM ROUTINES Documented
Model III Assembly Language
The C Programming Language
Pragrammer's Guide to TRSOOS 6
TRS-BO Oisk and Other Mysteries
Basic Decoded and Other Mysteries TRSOOS 2.3 Decoded
Machine Language Oisk $1 / 0$ The Custom TRS.BO
How To Do It On the TRS-80
Basic Faster and Better DFBLJB or BFBOEM Oisks Basic Oisk l/0. OFBLOAO Oisk

## infocom

## ELECTRONIC NOTEBOOKS <br> SPOT LIGHT <br> ZBASIC 3.0

KSOFT
SUPERLDG 4
SUPERLDG 3 (IIII)
LDG (Model I)
LDG (Model III)
$\$ 99.50$ $\$ 99.50$ $\$ 44.50$
$\$ 44.50$

## MONTHLY

This long-awated basic compier is finally here! Enhancements included on Ihis program include Device IndependenI Graphics, up to 54 digit numeric accuracy, a bullt-in interactive Editor and Compiler, struclured Programming Constructs, and of course that is only scralching the surtace. The nicest thing about ZBASIC is thal the commands stay the same no malter what computer brand you same nomalter what compulerbrand you
use! Probably the best basic compiler

Alcar C Compiler

\$ 84.50

Alcor Multi-Basic Compiler
Super Utility $\mathbf{4 / 4 P}$
Super Utility 3.2
Super Utitity MSODS
Supercross XT
Supercross XT w/CnvBasic
Autoloader
PRDNTD (Model 4/4P)
Other MISOSYS Utilities
Edas / PRD-CREATE
OSMBLR III / PRD-DUCE
Edas/Osmbtr Combo .
OIS' n' DATA U/ItI.
DIS' $\mathrm{n}^{+}$DATA (Model 4/4P)
TASMDN Monitor (Models $1 / / 11 / 4$ )
Howe's Monitor \#5
CNVBASIC (Models I/tt//4)
Model 4 TDDLBELT
TDDLBDX Ior LOOS
TRAKCESS (Mod I)
TRAKCESS (Mod Iil)
PRD-ESP Utitity Set (Model 4/4P)
6.2 Plus Enhancements Impakt Utility
NEWBAStC w/Analyst Analyst only
ALE - Assembly Language Editor M-ZAL Macro Assembler (Model III) Mumford's Instant Assembler tnstant Assembler (Modet 4/4P) 2EN Assembter
PASCAL 80 Compiler
PASCAL BO tor CP/M
LC / PRD-LC Compiler
SBE Compiter
ACCEL $3 / 4$ Compiler 2BASIC Compiler HartFORTH/PND-HartFDRTH Backrest Utility
MULTIDDS Version 1.7
MULTIDDS (Model 4/4P)

S 84.50
$\$ 69.50$
S 59.50
S 69.50
$\$ 94.50$
$\$ 112.50$
\$ 34.50
554.50
each $\$ 23.50$
$\$ 69.50$
\$ 23.50
S 89.50
$\$ 37.50$
S 46.50
34.50

S 19.50
527.50 39.50 39.50 19.50 24.50 23.50 36.50 \$ 29.50 § 34.50 \$ 19.50 S 39.50 79.50 54.50 59.50 34.50
$\$ 59.50$
$\$ 36.50$
$\$ 114.50$
$\$ 46.50$
S 44.50
S $B 4.50$
$\$ 69.50$
S 84.50
S 79.50
S 89.50

## CONVERSION PROGRAMS

BASIC 3 TO 4 CONVERT
Model 4/4P DNLY (tist \$49.95)
$\$ 39.50$
BASIC 4 TO 3 CDNVERT
Modet I/III (list S49.95)
BASIC GW CONVERT
Model 4/4P DNLY (is! \$99.95)
CONVERT BASIC
Models IIIII and 4 (list \$29.95)

## OUR GUARANTEE:

We sell only top-quality software. If, however you are unsatisfied with a product. you may return it within 10 days (in good condition) for a refund. less $\$ 2.50$ handling charge for programs under $\$ 50$ ( $\$ 5$ for programs over $\$ 50$ ). We also ask tor a letter stating the reason for your return
We will also beat any competitor's price by $\$ 100$ (same conditions as competlion, ie shipping charges etc.) if you tell us where iney advertise their price.

## TO ORDER:

We accept orders by phone or masl. Specify your TRS 80 Model, exact program(s) wanled. and method of payment. We accept VISA. MasterCard. Check, and Money Orders (C.O D. orders add \$2.50 and Gov't Purchase Orders add \$5.00). Electric Webster orders please specily Word Processor. Free shipping to contınental U S and Canada. All prices are is il 5 Funde ruibeb bulojed to rhatingo withoul nolice. (416) $575-3201$

## 10 a.m.- 7 p.m. Monday to Saturday



3235 Lockport Road Niagara Falls, N.Y. 14305

801 Mohawk Road West Hamilton, Ontario Canada LgC eC2

## Circle 308 on Reader Service card.

## PowerSoft NewsFlash \#2

Thank you lor reading our nowest installment ol PowerSoft's Nowsflash. Thie is a mini-version ol our PowerSoff Newsletter that will conlain information that doeen"t reatly lit into regular ad-type lormat. Please let us know your commente. We aporeciate hearing from you. " you are a brand now TRS $80^{\text {m }}$ owner, then congratulatione and welcomel You've come to the right place!
Nol only is PowerSolt still here supporting the TRS-80 after six years, but we are now supporting the newer "standards" with our Super Ulihity/PC Ior PC/MS DOST4 and SuperCross $X$ IT, the state-ol-the-ant transter utilily recently raved ebout in 80-MICRO. T you have a TRS-80 and a PC of some type, like a Model 1000, youll delinity want to order this program. See our ad eisewhere in this issue lor more details.
There are LOTS of now MOd 4 end $4 P$ ownsis In our renks now, thanks to TANDV's drastic price reductıons eartier thie year. A greal time to pick up a new computer and super buy, if you want the lalest in TRS 80 technology, other than the new 4D (sill a great buy at $\$ 1199$, when compared to what most of us had sunk into Mod f's III's and 4/4P's before the prices were slashed). We're looking at the Model 4D la conlinue lor some lime to come. And we will be here lo suppon it.
Spseking of the $4 D_{0}$ sll of our Model 4 products heve a/ways support double sided oporstlon, so no updare will bs necesssry if you buy 4 CD or sdd double-slded drlves. By the way. TRSDOS 6.2 wil already support double.sided oderetionl You do not need to obtain the rumored TRSDOS 6.2.1 just lor this. Type: FORMAT :1 (SInES=2) \&ENTER $>$ and everything olse is automatic. Just thought we'd mention this, since many didn't know... Also, use LDOS for Model Ili mode on Ihe 4D, as Ihis system also already allows double sided operation in the lil mode (same method) and is modia compatible wilh TRSDOS 6.

## Ok, whet's new this month?

## AFM - the Auto File Manager.

A new generation of truly relational data-base for the TRS-80 from PowerSoft.

## [150 Special Introductory price on this new iteml

$$
\text { Only } \$ 99.95!+s 3 \mathrm{~m}
$$

A now generation of data base systems. Works on Modet III, 4(ili) or MAX-80. Works with moet popular TRS. $80^{\text {™ }}$ operaling systems. At least one disk drive required - two is belter. Hard drive is greatl AFM will work on a Mod I, but double-density, LDOS, \& lower case are required.
You may think we're crazy, but we have a new data base system. Why would we do that NOW? There is (or was) PROFILEm, PROFILE ${ }^{\text {Tm}}$, MAXI MANAGER ${ }^{m}$. ENBASEm, otc., otc., otc. Well, when we gol our lirst Model I, the concept of whal a data base manager could do was delinitely excling. We bought or looked ad all ol them as they came out and never really stuck with ANY ol them lor anything serious. (We anded Up writing PowerMAlL 10 koep our product registrations on). None of them were what that we had pictured. They didn't have any "magic" to them, None ol them handled information in an easy way to enter, look up, and print out that was logical, etlicient, and llexible. YES. Tbe keyword here is FLEXIBLE. You see, most data bases do allow you the flexibility to "design" your screen, lield lengths, etc, but once you had Ihal entered, and were adding names, you were sluck with it. II it was changeable, al all it cenainly wasnt changeable trom name to namel Anolher reason is that the TRS-80 ${ }^{\text {m4 }}$ needs a now database managerl Why? There are millions of the machines ou there that can gel some real work done for youl You don' need a PC to do complicated relalional reporte Irom your stored data (or even simple ones)I Just program the computer property is all
This project has been in work lor over iwo years now. We did a special beta ofler to our registered customers last year and had them use the system and gel back lo us with what they like, what Ihey didn't like, end what Ihey would like to see in the system. One year later - the new AFM is ready. Il contains every leature from everybody's "wish list' that made sense or was possible. Then, we put THAT version into local belatesling. AFM is what every computer owner WANTS to do with their computer. AFM makes maximum use of lhe TRS-60n and compeles lavorably with many available lor PC type computers! It can only be compared to DBASE $\mu^{\text {ma }}$ or R:BASE 5000ㄲ․ as lar as concepls and power. AFM is a language that you can program your database int Conlains a "template" where you may simply lill in your options In plain English. AFM is a free-lom sniry sysism, which meane that you can enter your data in any manner you want| You are nel limited to a particuiar screen lomat. In lact, each record can have its own individual display lormatl Really! You would heve to go to a PC to gel this kind ol power othenwise!

## On-line help, advice, answers and ordering Visit the PowerSoft SIG on CompuServe ${ }^{\text {TM }}$.

Type GO PCS-56 from any menu prompti

By the tims you resd th/s, we ehould have a brand new catalog reedy to gol ll you are not on our mailing lisl and would like lo recoive a copy, please drop us a note or call and ask lor one.
Reed through our other ads elsewhere in this issue and see if there is anything of inleresl to you. Whou have been one ol our customers lor years, THANK YOU! We have several new additions, some price reductions, and some great specials. We're here to help you, so it you have ANY questions please write or call. II you can recommend our products to your Iriends or associates, please dol There are rOO MANY TRS-80 owners out there who still haven't heard of us or even 80.MICRO! Help us and help your lriends. Give them our address or phone number and suggest lhey ask us lor a calalog, ok? Thanks.

Happy Holidays! Please drive safely.

## PONERSOFE

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so lom
the wity they program lisilings 10 fun 6-chafacters whde, the occasional wrap-around you will notice in our program llatings. Don't let II Ihrow you, particularly when entering as nembly Natings.
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The Money Deeisions
Series
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Load 80 gathers together selceted programs from this issue of 80 Micro and puts them on a magnetic medium for yomr conventence. Ii is avallable on tape or disk, and runs on the Models I, 111, and 4.
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Not all programs will run on your system. Some Model IIt programs, for instance, will run on the Morlel 4 in the Model 111 mode. bit not in the Model 4 mode. Yon should check the system requirements box that accompanies the article to find out what system configuration individual programs require.
If you lave any questions about the programs, call Ketth Johnson it 603-924-9471. Yearly subscriptions to Load 80 are $\$ 199.97$ for disk, or $\$ 99.97$ fnr cassette. Individual loaders are available on disk for $\$ 2 t .47$ or on cassette for \$11.47, including postage. To place a subscription order, or to ask questions abont your subseriptton, please call us toll free at $t$ $800-343-0728$ between $9 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$, and 5 p.m. Or. you can write to Load 80, 80 Ptne St., Peterborough. NH 03458.

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# Radio Shack: Smurfin' USA 

I'm spoiled. I'm so used to having dozens of computers at my disposal that 1 sometimes forget just how expensive they are. That's why llike to look through the Radio Shack sale fliers that occasionally come my way. They give me a new perspective on just how much a dollar really is these days.
Most recently, the Fall Sale flier landed on my desk, and it's loaded with bargalns. My favorite section is the where-is-as-is sale. This is two pages stuffed full of discontinued gizmos and gadgets that Radio Shack is trying to unload-portable radios. telephones. walkie-talkies. and other electronic detritus.
The stars of this particular spread are the Model 100 and Model 4. The Model 100. placed at the top of the flrst lefthand page, is the main attraction- $\$ 299$ for the 8K model. "Buy now for Christmas Giving!' exhorts the copy. The Model 4 is right below, at $\$ 299$ for the 16 K cassette version and $\$ 799$ for 64 K and two drives.
Now, $\$ 799$ is a pretty good price for a full-blown computer. But as part of the where-is-as-is sale, the Model 4 begins to look pricey. For the cost of a 64 K system. 1 could buy 40 Trim-Fones ( $\$ 19.95$ each). 114 cordless alarm clocks ( $\$ 9.95$ each), or 161 Smurf radios ( $\$ 4.94$ each). One hundred and sixty-one Smurf ra-dios-now, there's something to think about. Having a computer in your home will scarcely get you a nod these days, but 161 blue Smurfs in your living room will make you the talk of the neighborhood.
The Model 4 and Model 100 aren't the only computer systems advertised in the flier. On the next-to-last page is the Tandy 1000 Personal Word Processing System-a Model 1000 with monitor, DMP. 130 printer, DeskMate; and HomeworD word processor for \$1.299. Overall, a pretty attractive deal.
But wait. This is even more expensive than the Model 4. For the extra $\$ 500.1$ could buy 101 more Smurf radios. enough to flll the kitchen, the bathroom. and part of my study.

OK, 1 don't really need 262 Smurf radios. But the where-is-as-is pages are gorged with other goodies. In fact. $\$ 1,299$ will buy one of almost every item there. The list is practically endiess:


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True. I don't need three phones, three cassette recorders, or eight radios. l'd be hard put to flnd much use for the MC- 10

RAM moduie or Pocket Computer interfaces. But, what the heck, Christmas is coming up. Now's the time to give my mother that semiautomatic car antenna she's always wanted.

What the Radio Shack fliers ultimately prove is that we Americans can be per. fectly happy with the simple pleasures of life, whether they be a $\$ 12.95$ pair of fold-up headphones or a $\$ 6.88$ Solar Energy Project Set that's a "great gift for kids 8 to 88 .' We owe a debt to Tandy for offering us such simple, low-cost alternatives to megabuck computing.

## Trivia Time

One of CompuServe's TRS-80 specialinterest groups recently produced an impressive thread devoted entirely to technical trivia of the TRS-80's early days. Here's a sampling: You'll find the answers on p. 82. If you get more than half, you can consider yourself a genuine old-timer.

1. Which system had only three error messages, and what were they?
2. You typed in SYSTEM and then followed the $* ?$ command with / 12345 to do what?
3. What was the real update password on the TRSDOS 2.1 SYS files?
4. Finish this sentence: "Joe, you r---b-....-" (Hint: this sentence was found in unlikely places on the first release of TRSDOS 1.3 disks.)
5. TRSDOS 2.2 and 2.3 included two programs called TEST1/CMD and TEST2/BAS. TEST1/CMD was a memory test program. TEST2/BAS was sup posedly a "disk stress test program." In reality, TEST2/BAS was what Radio Shack program doctored up to look like it was actually doing something?
6. What did the initials of IJG. now-defunct publisher of the ' $'$. . . Other Mysterles" books, stand for?
7. Which DOS would not allow a Basic program to access a random file with a different LRL than that used to create the file?
8. Vern Hester wrote a DOS for the Model 1 that never became popular. What was it? 9. Level I Basic had only two string variables. They were fixed length. What were they and how many characters could they hold?
9. What was Level IIl Basic?


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## Writer's Block Letters

1 agree with Eric Maloney (Side Tracks, August 1985, p. 8): Word processors do not improve writing. 1 always used to write quickly and easily with a pen or typewriter, but Scripsit brought about writer's block. All those editing commands intimidated me while I was writing a first draft: I spent too much time tinkering and too littie time writing.

Now 1 use Delmer D. Hinrichs' Basic Word Processor (' 'The Return of Hinrichs' Word Processor,' March 1984, p. 100) almost exclusively. It has many editing commands, but they're off in the edit mode, where they should be. While I'm writing, 1 have one editing command at my disposal-the backspace. And that, too, is how it should be.

80 Micro has published several different versions of Hinrichs' program. The one 1 use appeared in the January 1983 lssue (p. 200). If you use it in conjunction with Mark Goodwin's type-ahead utility (''Getting Ahead,' July 1985, p. 65), you'll find keyboard response excellent. And since Hinrichs wrote his program in Basic. you can easily modify it to suit your needs.

Mark Allen Reed West Lebanon, NH

1'm delighted that Eric Maloney plans to return to his manual typewriter since he seems to have a need to indulge himself in some kind of language orgy. Also, since he says he has to struggle to express himself with a word processor, he should stop using one. However, what he believes is true for him clearly is not true for most of the rest of us. That word processors don't improve writing for most people is absurd.

The notion that word processors can liberate creative writing by removing most of the restrictions imposed by the pencll or typewriter is completely accurste in the view of many people who are much more productive after using a word processor.

Anyone experienced with word processors knows that they do not supply creativity to writers who have none, but they do make writing creatively much easier and more efficient than any other method known.

Murlon H. Dye Commerce, TX


Erlc Maloney's observation about word processors is quite accurate. One should also note that a word processor will not directly improve a writer's style If he lacks $1 t$. Word processors do make rewriting and editing a breeze, especlally with large amounts of copy, but they're no substitute for a command of the language, punctuation, ability, and innovation.

1 disagrce. however, that they can injure writing skdlls. The person pushing the pencll or tapping the keys will determine the worth of the creation. If Maloney finds he's more creative with an ordinary typewriter than with a word processor, perhaps he's suffering from a case of cur-sor-blinksis-anxiety, a recently discovered emotional disorder brought about by the eternal, unrelenting blink of screen cursor that reaches into a person's subconsclous with the hidden message, "Come onl Come on! What's the next wordl sentence! paragraphl'

Jim Merlint
Montgomery, AL
My cursor lukes to hum old Smokey Robinson tunes.
-E.M.

80 Mtcro's BBS is open 24 hours a day. It offers programs you can upsnd download, specisl-Interest groups, and a classifled section. You can reach the board at 603-924-6985; UART settings are $300 / 1200$ baud, 8 blt words, I stop blt, no parity.

## Basic Solution

In your August 1985 issue you ran articles on Model 4 Basic (p. 38) and GWBasic (p. 46). Both articles touted the use of the Common and Chain statements to link Basic programs. In practice, l've found both statements useless. The problem is that you have to save the programs you want to chain in ASCII format. If a program is so long that you have to separate it into smaller programs, the individual modules take so long to load as to be imprsctical.

1 think it's faster to save the programs in compressed form and save to a disk flle the variables you want to pass. Then the succeeding program, linked to the first one by a Run statement, can reload the variables.

For even greater speed, you can save the varlables to a RAM disk. The varia-ble-passing routines found in Lewis Rosenfelder's Bastc Faster and Better work well in Model III mode on a Model 4, but they won't work with Model 4 Basic or GW-Basic.

Williarn D. Tabor Jr.

## Window-Comments

Thank you for the favorsble review of our product. Window-Comm (November 1985, p. 31). One thing the review didn't mention was that Pacific Software Consuitants offers a $\$ 10$ rebate to each customer who persuades a friend to buy the product (ltmit one per purchased copy), makding Window-Comm an excepthonal value at $\$ 8.95$ after the rebate. A friend sold on it need only include the software license number of the original purchaser along with his order and we'll send the latter a $\$ 10$ rebate check.

The other thing you should know is that, while Window-Comm had been running on the Model III, we released a Model 4 version in October 1985. It offers several enhancements. All Model 4 owners who bought the Model III version will recelve the Model 4 version free of charge.

## Stephen W. Apple Pactfic Software Consultants <br> San Luts Rey. CA

Send your correspondence to Input, 80 Micro, 80 Pine St., Feterborough, NH 03458.

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Send your questions or problems dealing with any area of Tand $y /$ Radio Shack microcomputing to Feedback Loop, 80 Micro. 80 Pine St.. Peterborough, NH 03458.

3- Thank you for including the kind - remarks concerning TBase. my subroutines for recording data on cas-sette-based TRS-80 computers (July 1985, p. I7). Unfortunately, I have received a letter from Bruce O'Connor, a lawyer in Seattle, WA, who complains that my program name is too similar to a trademark of his client's. Traveling Software inc. I have thus renamed my product Tapestry, and am Including a copy of O'Connor's letter in the manual distributed with each copy of my work. (David B. Dillon, Derwood. MD)

A:For those who missed Dillon's let--ter in the July 1985 Feedback Loop, he has developed a set of 19 Assem-bly-language routines that let Model III Basic maintain a cassette-based data file much the same way that Disk Basic maintains a random-access ASCII file. For more information, contact Dillon at 16533 Baederwood Lane, Derwood. MD 20855.

C)In the July 1985 Feedback Loop (p. I6), Ralph Turner asked for help in using cassette Scripsit 3.1 with his DMP- 200 printer. 1 think 1 have a patch he could use. It isn't particularly elegant, but it gets the job done with a minimum of trouble.

My patch occupies Scripsit's title area, so that it steals no memory from your text. 1 used a method suggested by Arne Rohde's VCMOD utility (Aprll 1983, p. 210). It lets you send control codes to your printer by intercepting every less. than sign it encounters and Anding the ASCI value of the following character with 31. (In other words, the program keeps subtracting 32 from the ASCII value until the result is itself below 32.) Using this method, you can send the escape character (CHR $\$(27)$ ) to the printer by embedding <; or < (into the text: the BEL character (CHR\$(7)) by embedding <', <G, or <q: and so on.

In addition, if you want to print characters with ASCII values above i27, simply embed a greater than sign in the text, followed by the character with an ASCII value of 128 less than that of the

character you want to print. To print CHR\$(240), embed $>{ }^{\prime}$ : to print CHR\$(I91), embed >? and so on.

Keep in mind that the less-than and greater than signs foul up Scripsit's justiflcatlon routines. I'd suggest setting $\mathrm{J}=\mathrm{N}$ at the beginning of your document. And don't be frightened by the mention of Anding ASCII values-with your printer's ASCII code charts nearby, and a half-hour or so of practice. you'll soon get the hang of it.
Use a hlgh.memory monitor (or

EDTASM) to enter this program into memory after you load Scripslt, then transfer control to Scripsit's entry address. 4303 hexadecimal (hex). In add!tion, change memory locations EEF hex and 4EF7 hex from CD $3 B 00$ to CD BD 48. Be sure to change these addresses before transferring control to Scripsit. This final alteration installs the patch. (Mark Reed, West Lebanon, NH)
A. Thank you for sending in your Listing).
3

- I have a Level II 16K Model 1, and - I have just upgraded to a Model 4P. I want to transfer all my old programs to my new computer. Here $\ln$ Chlle some special chips (Signetles 268I) are not avallable and it is not easy to build an RS-232 interface for my Model 1.1 found Bob Hart's article "Bare Bones Communtcator" in the June/July 1982 issue of 80 Micro (p. I28). 1 built the circuit and it worked. . .in one way. I can transfer Basic programs from the Model 1 to Model 4P but the Model I doesn't acknowledge Model 4P signals. 1 suspect the XRX modification in my old machine ls the problem. I have read about that mod. but 1 don't know what



## The Amazing A-BUS Hobbyists, Engineers, Scientists, OEMs, universities, the A-BUS is for you! <br> What is the A-BUS? The A-BUS is the best way to connect a variety of Input and Output cards (such as analog converters, relays, sensors, motor controllers, etc.) to your computer. <br> A typical A-BUS system consists of: - An adapter card and cable to connect your computer to the A-BUS standard - The A-BUS motherboard, with several slots in which you plug the different Input and Output cards. - Your choice of cards listed below, depending on your application. (Many more cards will be released soon.) <br> The "A" stands for Amazing, and here is why: <br> (I) The A-BUS works with any TRS-80 models $1,111.4,4 \mathrm{P}, 4 \mathrm{D}, 1000$, even 100,200 and CoCo. In addition, it will also work with IBM or Apple computers. Should you ever move to another system, your investment is protected. Only the low cost adapter card has to be changed! <br> ©The system is expandable to meet current and future needs easily. <br> (3Low cost and reliability will ensure your project success. <br> A-8US Adapter for Model I Plugs into 40 -pin I/O card edge (on KB or E/I) <br> A-8US Adapter for Models 3,4,4P.4D Plugs into 50 -pin 1/O bus. <br> Cable ( 3 ft .) Computer to A-8US <br> AR-131... $\$ 39$ <br> A-BUS Motherboard, for up to 5 cards (not needed it using only one card) <br> AR-132... $\$ 49$ <br> CA-163...\$2g <br> MB-120...sgg

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it is. My model 1 has the serial number 058836 and two NEC ROM chips (8043364 and 8043732): the initial prompt is 'Memory size?' Can it have the XRX modification? If it has, how can 1 disable it momentarily? (Jorge Herrera Endesa, Los Angeles, Chile)

A.Before you start looking at the XRX modification, alter the DB25 connector you're using by tying lines 6,8 , and 20 together. The problem may be that the Model 4 P is waiting for your Model I to transmit a Clear-to-send or Data Terminal Ready signal. Because the bare-bones communicator doesn't have those lines attached to anything. the Model 4P thinks the Model I isn't ready to receive, so it sends nothing.

Next, the XRX-111 modification improves the rellability of the cassette fileloading procedure by making allowances for the low-quality cassette unils and tapes on the market. It does. however, mean you can't use the cassette port at speeds other than 500 baud. If you have the XRX modification installed, and tying lines 6, 8, and 20 together doesn't help your RS-232 communications, then you must disable the XRX-III modification.

Information about the XRX-Ill modification and the standard TRS-80 cassette circuitry is available in Dennis Kilsz's book The Custom TRS-80 \& Other Mysteries. This book is currentiy available from Montezuma Micro, an 80 Micro advertiser.

0- I bought a Model 4P and haven't - been able to find programs for it in 80 Micro. Can you explain why? (Kenneth Fonseca, Los Angetes, CA)

A:One thing to keep in mind about the Model 4P is that ail Model III and many Model 1 programs will run on it. While the program listings might not explicitly say 4P, most will work fine. Also, a great many of the more powerful programs for the Model 4 serles are written in machine-language, such as Hardin Brothers' windowing program for the Model 4 (June, July, and August 1985. p. 102, 100, and 98. respectively).

B - The letter from Jon C. Schultz in your August column (p. 16) concerned a Radio Shack disk drive he bought in Japan that he can't get repalred. Your answer was to write to Tandy's Japanese division and ask for a service manual. I believe 1 can help him. 1 don't have the service manual for the specific drive he has but I'm quite sure that I can repair it for $\$ 50$ or less if he will send it to me at my fioppy disk drive repair service.

For your information, we charge $\$ 25$ for cleaning, lubrication, and complete
alignment of any single-sided 35-, 40-, or 80 -track drive. Double-sided drives cost $\$ 5$ more. If something has to be fixed to achieve proper alignment, we charge $\$ 25$ extra for troubleshooting and repair. That includes all parts except for heads. motors, and special LSl chips (found in units like Atari drives, for example). And If you need one of those noncovered parts, we'll give you the option of taking the unit back at no charge.
We service only $51 /$-inch fioppy drives but handle all brands, models, and configurations. We have a simple Atari 400 to test Atari-compatible drives. an Apple II + to test Apple-compatible drives, and a VIC-20 to test Commodore drives. But you might be interested to know we use a pair of TRS-80 Model 1 computers with Percom Doublers to test all other drives, such as 1BM. Texas instruments, Osborne, Compaq, and Sanyo, after they come off the bench. (Les Logan. LoganBower Mint-Floppy Center Inc., Norfotk, VA 23513)
A: Thanks for your help.

BI have written several programs that require the deletion of records from direct-access files. 1 can put deleted records at the end of the file with keys such as ZZZZZ or something similar, but 1 would like to have the option to shorten the file length by changing the directory entry. Is there a patch or a POKE that changes the length characteristic in the directory of a TRSDOS 1.3 system so that I can shorten files? (Rtchard Earp, Pensacola. FL)

A:I know what you mean about wanting to delete such records. but fooling directiy with the disk directory is not something you should do lightiy. The DOS does more than just count the number of records in a file. it maintains a granule allocation table (GAT) that specifies which sections of the disk are free and which are occupied. a list of the tracks and sectors occupied on the disk by each file (in that file's directory entry), and the exact byte in the last sector immediately following the last byte of your file.

Changing the file length without changing the associated information in the GAT and directory entry is begging for a disaster. A time-consuming but simple way to delete such files is to write a Basic program that just copies the data to a new file that is the proper length. then deletes the old file and renames the new one with the old one's name. While this is slower, it has the advantage of letting the DOS do all the file location work. and doing it properly.

For more information about the design of the directory track. get Harv Penning-
ton's book TRS-80 Disk \& Other Mysterles from Montezuma Micro. The book was written for the Model 1, but the directory track design is the same for the III.

B- When I use a Model 4, an Epson - FX-80 printer set for a 2 K buffer. and Model 4 Basic, and 1 type in the command OUT 248,15. 1 may or may not get the desired compressed print. When it works correctly, exiting Basic leaves the printer in the compressed-print mode. What do 1 need to do to assure that the response will be compressed print? (I presume that what precedes that command is the key, and have tried preceding OUT 248, 15 with the command OUT 236, INP(252) OR 16.)

Also, how do you define drive 1 as logical drive 5 ? (R.M. Doerr, Rolla, MO)

A:What you are doing is sending the code 15 to your Epson printer. Another way to do the same thing is to type LPRINT CHR $\$(15$ ) from Basic. I'm not sure why the Out command doesn't always work.

Setting drive 1 to drive 5 is simple. At the TRSDOS prompt type: SYSTEM (DRIVE $=5$. DRIVER $=$ 'FLOPPY/DCT'") and press enter. The floppy driver program will prompt you for the physical location of the drive you want readdressed. In this case type in " 2 '" and press the enter key. And that's it. If you now type "DIR :5", the drive light on drive 1 will come on and the disk in it will have its directory scanned and displayed. Don't use this technique to make drive zero another logical drive. While you can do so, you might have difficulty trying to boot up your computer with the modified system.

Once you're satisfied with drive arrangement, use the SYSGEN command to save the new configuration to your disk. The next time you turn on the power, drive I will act as drive 5 .

G- in the August 1985 issue (p. 16), - Carl Sturner wrote about a problem that he was having with SuperScripsit and the alignment for the spectal characters. Your suggestion to try different increments until he discovered the magic number was close to target.
I had the same problem and wrote to Tandy. They informed me that the spacing values listed in the Daisy Wheel Printer 410 manual were incorrect. If you print in elite or pica pitch. the width values are always 10 or 12 respectively. If you are printing in proportional spacing, the table values given in the printer manual on page 28 need to be multiplied by 2 . After I followed these adjustments, my output lined up correctly. 1 didn't find anything wrong with SuperScripsit. (David J. Ketton, Richmond, VA)

A:Thank you for informing us of the exact nature of the problem. And it's nice to know that the problem isn't SuperScripsit as we thought.

3- In response to Craig L. Cole's question in the February 1985 issue (p. 18), 1 have noticed one other upgrade for the Model 1 that seems promising. In the September 1984 issue ( $p$. 182). Micro-Labs lnc. advertises $80-$ GRAFIX, a plug-in, clip-on board upgrade for any Model 11// to provide 128 user-definable characters. it comes with over 20 programs and costs $\$ 99.95$. 1t's very brief and not well explained, but 1 would interpret the "user-definable characters" to be characters that use the "graphics" built in to the Model 1: the 384 by 192 (l believe) pixels from which the computer creates the characters.
is this board still made? If so, can you clardfy what the board doesand tell me how 1 canget it? (Greg Bryant, Raletgh, NC)

A:- Yes, It is still manufactured. You can order it from Micro-Labs Inc., 902 Pinecrest. Richardson. TX, 75080 (214-235-0915). Unfortunately, 1 don't have any more information than what was in that advertisement. If anyone out there has bought and used this device, would you like to tell us about it and give your opinions?

3-l have a Model 1 Level iI com-- puter. 1 bought the parts from Radio Shack and installed a lowercase kit without realizing that 1 need a driver program. Then Radio Shack told me that they could not furnish the driverl Can you or one of your readers help me on this one? (Edward R. King. Bloomington, IL)
A Dennis Kitsz's book. The Custom short machine-language driver you can use either in DOS or Level II Basic, as well as a key repeat/debounce routine. This book is currently avallable from Montezuma Micro. If you don't already have it. you'il find it an excellent investment for your Model I. In addition. when you upgrade to DOS, you'll find that most DOSes automatically include an upper-/ lowercase driver as part of the system.

Q-1 am acquiring a Model 4 and an - MS-DOS machine. l'd like to keep my Model 1 on-line for communications. but it takes up a lot of space. The solution would be to hide the expansion interface and the central processing unit under my desk, extend the monitor cable, and then buy an external keyboard with a long cable. How could 1 patch the new keyboard lnto the system or where can 1 find information on same? (Joel M. Reed. New York, $N$ Y)

ADennis Kitsz's book. The Custom TRS- 80 \& Other Mysteries. has just the solution you want. Kitsz designed a remote keyboard and video setup to let him put his Model 1 in one room while working in another (thls was so he could sit beside his warm wood stove without worrying about the smoke or dust contaminating the computer or its drives). It isn't difficult: it just requires a littie soldering work.

Q- l am writing in response to - Charles H. Samuel's question regarding the sort from the Tandy newsletter (June 1985, p. 17). The code in question is a call to the CINT function in ROM, CD OA7F. This code is in the same address in both Models 1 and III and converts the number the USR statement passes to an integer in the HL register palr. Many machine-language programs use this call to properly load HL with the passed parameter.

The easiest way to implement these subroutines on the Model 4 is to replace CD 7F OA with zeros (NOP instructions). then define a variable, such as Sort. as the starting address. If the integer variable N contains the number of elements. you can invoke the subroutine by the statement CALL SORT (N).

Model 4 Basic appears identical to MBasic in CP/M. The pointer to the variable in parentheses automatically loads into the HL pair. This is described in the TRSDOS 6 manual in Part II under the Call statement.

People accustomed to loading an integer array with multiple parameters can use this same method. Delete the CD OA7F statements in the routines, define a variable to point at the entry point. and execute the calls by the Basic statement Call routine ( $\mathrm{P} \%(\mathrm{O})$ ).

Not only does thls work, but following the purpose of machine-language subroutine calls becomes easier. since you can make a variable name more descriptive than a USR statement. (Larry E. Fosdick. Athens, GA)

A:Thanks for troubleshooting the sort routine. You can now use it on all the low-number series Tandy computers, Models 1 to 4.

Q- 1 am writing about a letter from a - reader in Germany (January 1984. p. 28) that described the problems he had with his computer when he tried to connect it to the 220 -volt. 50-hertz power line. We have this kind of power line in Argentina and 1 recentiy had a similar problem with the drive motor self-starting.

After a long session with an oscilloscope checking the various test points in the computer, 1 found a problem in the
power transformer. which has a primary winding designed for 110 V and 60 Hz . Apparently the transformer was designed with little margin for overload. When you connect it to a 50 Hz line, it over loads due to the overmagnetization. and the output results in a distorted sine wave with plenty of harmonics.

The drive, a Tandon TM- 100 sold by Radlo Shack as an external unit for the Model III, has two power supplles: $\mathrm{a}+5 \mathrm{~V}$ and $\mathrm{a}+12 \mathrm{~V}$. The +5 V is built around a three-terminal regulator, which is a high gain device and subject to auto oscillations. Because the power supplles put out a distorted waveform, the harmonics reach sine wave proportions and the regulator would oscillate at regular intervals.
The control lines of the drive are active low (low voltage indicates a logical zero). so the Motor On line (among others) is pulled up to a logical $1(+5 \mathrm{~V})$ to signify an off state. Because the logical 1 depends on the +5 V line, when the regulator oscillates this power line drops to zero. The servo motor, which works from the +12 V line. ts fooled into thinking a true Motor On signal has been received and turns on the drive motor.
The solution is to replace the current 110 V power supply with one using a 220 V 50 Hz primary winding. (Javier Henderson, Buenos Aires, Argentina)
A Thank you for a clear description starting drive problem. If your overseas system suffers from this complaint, just replace the current drive power supply with a new one designed for the 220 V power grids frequentiy used worldwide.

8- This is a response to William - Kirksey's question about how to transfer Radlo Shack's MicroChess from tape to dlsk (August 1984, p. 14). 1 have a dual drive 48 K Model II running TRSDOS 1.3. By using the Tape command 1 could transfer my version of MicroChess from tape to disk. Since you have a Model III, try using TRSDOS 1.3 to make the transfer. (S.R. Perry. Hayward. CA)

A:So it is possible to move the game to disk. 1 was afraid that there might have been some noncontiguous code in it that precluded the transfer. Thanks.

You can reach Radio Shack's National Parts Division at 900 E. Northside Drive, Fort Worih, TX 76102. 817-8705662. M/C and Visa accepted; each order has $\$ 1.50$ handling charge.

Terry Kepner is a freelance writer and programmer, and an assoctate editor of 80 Micro. He's been writing about mit crocomputers since 1979.

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Comments end lettera on-file from registered users era unusuelly enthustiestic ebout this product end its eese of use. It WILL do what you think if will do, it's easy, end if WORKS GREATI Now features in SuperCROSS/XT include "tagging" files for multipla COPY's or KILL's to eliminate many unnecessary keystrokesl
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# Tandy’s 1985 Seesaw: Revenues Up, Profits Down 

## Tandyland

Financlally speaking, last year was pretty tough for Tandy. Although the company took in 2 percent more money in fiscal 1985 (which ended June 30) than in 1984, its net profit dropped almost 33 percent, the first such drop since 1978 (see the Figure).
in raw figures, Tandy reported a $\$ 189.1$ million proft on sales of $\$ 2.84$ billion for fiscal 1985. That compares with a $\$ 281.9$ million profit on $\$ 2.78$ billion in sales the previous year.
in comments published in the Fort Worth Star-Telegram, Garland Asher, Tandy director of financial planning, blanned Tandy's bad year on the slumping business computer market. Asher cited as evidence disappointing sales of the Model 2000, on which Tandy took an $\$ 18$ million write-off last April (see Pulse Train, August 1985, p. 21). The success of the Tandy 1000 and strong sales of the 1200 HD further weakened the 2000's sales position, according to Asher, and Tandy accordingly cut the 2000's price to $\$ 1.599$ in July.

Despite last year's financial setbacks. both Tandy officials and industry analysts remain upbeat about the company's future. Don F. Sinsabaugh of Swergold Chefitz, a New York Investment banking flrm. sees some exciting new products on the horizon for Tandy. However, none of them is in the microcomputer market. "The videocassette recorder market will continue to grow. In audio, compact discs are strong, and cellular communications will have strong growth in the next couple of years as prices come down. Tandy will get its fair share of that." Meanwhile, Tandy's Asher says, '"This is going to be a big year for new products, both in the computer area and (for) other merchandise."

So far, the optimism seems justified. July 1985 sales indicate a rebound from Tandy's dismal fiscal 1985 numbers: Worldwide sales were up 12 percent over


Figure. Tandy's annual net profits for 1975-1985.
on Data General's DG-1 MSDOS portable, is vaporware. According to my sources. Tandy did develop a new laptop, though it wasn't MS-DOS-based. But the feeling in the Tandy Towers was that the machine was a kludge and would never make it to market.
Dn the other portable hand, a new version of the Model 100 might show up soon. Tandy reportedly had a new thin-line 100 in the works as of early September, readying it for an October introduction. The revamped machine will have a minimum configuration of

July of last year, and U.S. sales were up 19 percent.

With January appronching, we'll soon see if the rumors of a new Tandy Color Computer are on target. Speculation about a new breed of Color Computer has gone on for two years now, but recently the rumors have been full of explicit detalls.
Word is that the machine will run under Microware's OS-9 operating system with a 640 by 400 -pixel screen, up to 512 K of RAM, and one double-sided $31 / 2$ inch disk drive. The scuttlebutt on CompuServe puts the computer's price at $\$ 499$.

For old CoCo users, the good news ts that Tandy will still sell the CoCo il, but at the reduced price of $\$ 99$ and only in a 64 K conflguration. Tandy might bundle DeskMate with the new computer, as they're doing with the Model 4D and the Tandy 1000. The CoCo DeskMate costs $\$ 99.95$ and has two more functions than the 1000 and 4D versions: a simple paint module and a general-ledger module.
As usual, Tandy won't confirm or deny reports of a more powerful CoCo in the offing.

## Meanwhile, speculation abont new

 Tandy laptop can, for the moment, be put to rest. The anticipated Tandy 600. which, according to numor, would take24 K RAM and should cost $\$ 299$.
My source tells me that Tandy won't adapt the Model 200 to the new, thin design. While that might sound like a nonstory, the reason behind the decision should spark some interest.
Apparently. Tandy's agreement with Kyocera Ltd. of Japan, makers of the 200. was for a limited order of 85,000 units. The stipulation was that if the machine didn't sell as well as expected. Kyocera would produce no more machines, and Tandy would simply sell off its stock until it was gone. At this point. Tandy's still working off the original lot of 85,000 computers, and has no plans to order any more.

I often report how Tandy compntera do against their competitors, but it's worth mentioning that Tandy also sells a significant number of printers, monitors, disk drives, and moderns. In its July 22. 1985, issue, Computer + Software News published June sales figures for computers and peripherals, and Tandy ranked no lower than second in any category (see Table 1).

Of the best-selling personal computer brands. Tandy/Radlo Shack placed second with 20 percent of the retall market. They were second in the printer category with 18 percent of the market, and first in sales of monitors and disk drives. with shares of 18 and 21 percent. respec-

| Computers | Brand | \% retadl <br> Eles |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
|  | IBM | 30 |
|  | Radio Shack | 20 |
| Printers | Apple | 19 |
|  | Epson | 18 |
|  | Tandy | 18 |
| Monitors | Apple | 15 |
|  | Tandy | 18 |
|  | Apple | 14 |
| Disk Drives | IBM | 14 |
|  | Tandy | 21 |
|  | Apple | 19 |
| Modems | IBM | 7 |
|  | Hayes | 43 |
|  | Tandy | 20 |
|  | Apple | 13 |

Table 1. Best-selling brands of personal computers and peripherals during June 1985.
tively. Tandy's share of the modem market was 20 percent, good enough for a second-place finish.

## MicroTrends

8ome mierocomputer companies aren't happy about a recent deal between IBM and the Mexican government, whereby IBM will own and operate a microcomputer manufacturing plant in Mexico. That's a significant departure from Mexico's national trade law requiring that computer plants have Mexican majority ownership.
Earller this year, Mexdco let Tandy start manufacturing Model 1000 computers in a Mexico City plant, but limited Tandy's ownership stake to 49 percent. Similarly. Apple has a minority share in an operation that produces Apple IIs in Mexico.
Tandy's reaction to the exception was subdued; they were generally pleased to be able to produce their top seller in Mexico and open up a Latin American distribution network for the 1000 . But Richard Hojel, chairman of Apple de Mexico. didn't like it a bit. 'What we're seeing here is a tremendous amount of armtwisting by a very powerful company.' said Hojel. 'In principle I'm in complete agreement with IBM's presence, because 1 believe the best defense of private enterprise is competition. But let's all play by the same rules."

Iu August, Microsoft mud IBM penned a joint software development agreement that virtually guarantees Microsoft's position as developer of future IBM PC operating systems. The move quashed rumors that IBM was preparing to introduce a proprletary operating sys-

| Device | \% sold 1983 | \% sold 1989 (est.) |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Digitizer | 33.2 | 18.6 |
| Data tablet | 11.9 | 36.4 |
| Light pen | 9.0 | 4.4 |
| Touch screen | 6.4 | 12.2 |
| Joystick | 17.5 | 5.1 |
| Trackball | 6.8 | 3.3 |
| Mouse | 9.4 | 13.2 |
| Speech | 5.8 | 6.8 |
| Total Sales | $\$ 131$ million | $\$ 962$ million (est.) |
|  |  |  |
| Table 2. The U.S. workstation interface device market. |  |  |

tem for its PC line. In an interview with CW Newsnet, IBM analyst Michele Preston of L.F. Rothschild, Unterberg, and Towbin said, ' 'The agreement puts to rest whatever questions remalned about IBM moving away from DOS. It's very positive for the industry.' Microsoft is apparently free to license fointly developed products to other manufacturers. good news for Tandy and other makers of IBM compatibles.

Market researchers at International Data Corp. see a bright future for companies manufacturing data entry devices such as data tablets. light pens. and touch screens. IDC expects sales of these units, collectively called workstation interface devices (WIDs), to increase sevenfold through 1989 (see Table 2).
In 1983, manufacturers shipped 1.6 million WIDs. IDC estimates shipments of almost 12 million units by 1989. In terms of revenue, IDC expects the WID market to grow from $\$ 131$ million in 1983 to $\$ 1$ billion in 1989.

## Hot Items

GTE's putting their Teleuet uetwork in the hands of the everyday telecommuter with a service called PC Pursuit.

Subscribers can call all BBSes and online data bases within GTE's 12 -city network for $\$ 25$ a month, regardless of the amount of time spent on-line.

The catch is that you must also place your call from an area code covered by the network, which links Atlanta. Boston, Chicago, Dallas, Denver, Detrolt. Houston, Los Angeies. New York, Philadelphia, San Francisco, and Washington. According to Telenet president David Hann, GTE chose those citles for start-up because their local calling areas contain about 23 percent of the U.S. population.

PC Pursuit supports $300-1,200$-, and 2.400-baud operation; you can get more information about the system by calling 800-835-3001.

What would $J$. Edgar Hoover think? Microcomputer users who subscribe to CompuServecan now help track down fugitives on the FBl's 10 Most Wanted list.

CompuServe members can access a file provided by the FBl of biographical information on the reprobates. If you have the proper hardware and CompuServe's Professional Connection or Vidtex software, you can even get a highresolution picture of the varmint.
To access the 10 Most Wanted list. type in GO FBl at CompuServe's ! prompt. You then choose a vagabond's name from a list displayed on the sereen.

The reason for this service? According to CompuServe's Richard A. Baker. ' Many of our subscribers are professionals such as doctors. lawyers, and dentists. Like everyone else, fugitives require the use of [professional) services. In addition, many of these fugitives have distinct scars, tattoos, and limps so alert subscribers may spot one of them.'
Appealing to the public seems to pay off for the FBI. Since 1950, when the 10 Most Wanted program began displaying photos in post offices, citizen cooperation has resulted in the capture of 109 of the 366 fugitives on the list.

## Update

Portable computers' popularity problems aren't confined to the U.S.. according to Systems Concepts Ltd., a London-based research firm. In a study of the European portable market, they found that only 85,000 units sold on the continent last year, even though 12 million Europeans travel on the job.
Systems Concepts believes the market isn't understood yet. Instead of focusing merely on portables' size, they say, sellers should bill their products as ''personal support systems." The report notes that buyers want more than a machine that fills out forms; they want a system that will improve the way they work. Spectalized software for portables is another need, according to the study.

# TRS. 80 AND IBM.PC Word Processing Program 



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& \text { including } \\
& \text { calculations }
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## Blasts from the Past

If you're using Arnold van Beverhoudt's Graph Master program (February 1985. p. 68) with a DMP-120, here's a tip from Alfred Kohlberg Jr. of New Carrollton, MD. Set DIP switch 1 to on and rewrite line 3038 to read LPRINT CHR $\$(10):$ :LPRINT CHR $\$(13):$ : $=\mathrm{Y}+1$ : IF Y = 48 GOTO 3046.

Ray Pelzer tells us that his Crosscheck program (September 1985. p. 66) won't recognize the period as a variabie character in a Baslc program. Clifford 1. Knight cites the period as an undocumented but valid character in his article "Summer Romance: Learning to Love Model 4 Basic" (August 1985. p. 38).

Speaking of Cliff Knight, his ScripAid modification to Scripsit (January 1985, p. 60) apparently isn't compatible with Scripsit 01.00.01. Don Coffin of Los Alamos. NM. found this out when he tried to use ScripAld with a version of Scripslt he had upgraded: the print functions dldn't work. If you've had the same problem. try using Scripsit 01.00.00.

We're still getting Modei 4 scroll-protect routines in response to our article "Stationary Department" (May 1985, p. 74). The latest is from Andy Levinson: 10 $\mathrm{NN} \%=0: \mathrm{N} \%(0)=78: \mathrm{N} \%(1)=1798: \mathrm{N} \%$ $(2)=3902: N \%(3)=13841: N N \%=$ VARPTR(N\% (0)): CALL NN\%(NL\%):RETURN. Simply set NL\% for the number of lines you want to protect. Program Listing 1 shows the source code.

Gilbert A. Emmert of Madison. Wl. submits a modification to our FastBas Basic compiler (January 1985. p. 42) that lets you specify an upper limit on the section of RAM FastBas uses and changes the reserved memory size from within the compiler. lt also lets you determine the amount of variable space to set aside. You can now use compiled programs with other high-memory programs and compile machine-language subroutines more readily. Program Listing 2 lists the lines you should change. Also. delete line 1010. Finally. line 7275 determines HIGH\$ in LDOS: other DOSes might require different addresses. If your DOS has no equivalent to HIGH\$. delete line 7275.


## Hints and Tips

Two readers have written in with ways to activate the Modei 4P's RAM test. Bernard P. Tiltges of Lexington Park, MD, found that you can press the hyphen. left arrow, and right arrow keys simultaneously. while J.A. Kempen of Coevorden. Netherlands, discovered the 6-8-0 combination.

Michael Friedland of San Bernardino. CA. has a simple JCL file (Fig. 1) that lets you send printer control characters to an Epson from DOS, Basic, and some programs. You use the @ key followed by a letter. The (a) key translates into an escape code. Thus. the printer reads $@ \mathrm{E}$ as "escape-E."

Program Listing 1. Source code for scroll protect routine.

| LD | $\mathrm{C},(\mathrm{HL})$ | ;Get low byte integer argument from Basic |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| LD | $\mathrm{B}, 7$ | ;Condition code for scroll protection |
| LD | $\mathrm{A}, 15$ | ;VCTL SVC code |
| RST | 28 H | ;Do the SVC |
| RET |  | ;Return to Basic |

Program Listing 2. FastBas modification.
512 POKEM, P:PRINTP; : M = $\mathrm{M}+1$ : IFM $<-12+$ TP TBEN RETURN ELSE
CLS: PRINT: PRINT "Program has exceeded protected memory size"
1091 GOTO 7200
 +PEEK (16562) *256+3-65536:M=MC
1013 Q $=01$
1015
$\mathrm{VT}=-2 \star 26+\mathrm{TP}: \mathrm{VF}=-4 \star 26 *(1+\mathrm{IS})+\mathrm{VT}: \mathrm{VA}=-4 \star \mathrm{NO} * \mathrm{DO}+\mathrm{VF}: \mathrm{VD}=-4 \star \mathrm{NT} * \mathrm{DT} * \mathrm{DT}-2$ *
NT*DT+VA:VS=-NS* (SL+1) +VD:VN=--(SL+1)+VS:PRINT:PRINT "Zero
variables":GOSUB 7136 'CleAR
$7136 \mathrm{Cl}=\mathrm{VN}: G O S U B$ 814:P=175:GOSUB 512:GOSUB 962:P=119:GOSUB
$512: \mathrm{Cl}=\mathrm{VN}+1$ : GOSUB 114 :GOSUB 901 : $\mathrm{Cl}=\mathrm{TP}-\mathrm{VN}-1$ :GOSUB $\quad$ 14: $\mathrm{P}=1$ : GOSUB
512: P=E1:GOSUB 512:P=D1:GOSUB 512:P=237:GOSUB 512:P=176:GOSUB
512:RETURN 'CLEAR
720 g IS=19: $\mathrm{DO}=29: \mathrm{DT}=29$ : $\mathrm{SL}=40$ : $\mathrm{NO}=26: \mathrm{NT}=2$ : $\mathrm{NS}=26$
7210 PRINT "Number of additional S.P. variables per letter=";
IS; : INPUT"New=', IS
722g PRINT"Dimension of 1-D arrays=';DO; INPUT" New=";DO
7230 PRINT"Dimension of 2-D arrays=";DT;:INPUT" New=";DT
7249 PRINT"Length of strings= ${ }^{-1}$ SL; :INPUT New $={ }^{-1}$, SL
7250 PRINT"Number of $1-D$ arrays allowed="; NO; INPUT" New" ${ }^{\prime \prime}$; NO
726 PRINT"Number of 2-D arrays allowedm";NT; :INPUT" New=";NT
7270 PRINT"Number of strings allowed="; NS; :INPUT" New="; NS
7271 PRINT:PRINT
$7275 \mathrm{HPI=PEEK}(\& H 4411)+256$ *PEEK (\&H4412) : PRINT"HIGB\$="; HP!;
7277 BPI $=$ PEEK (16561) +256 *PEEK ( 16562 ) +1 : PRINT ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ Start of reserved memory" $;$ BP!
7279 INPUT"New start of reserved memory="; BP!:BP!=BP!-1
$7279 \mathrm{Dl}=\mathrm{INT}(\mathrm{BP} \mid / 256): \mathrm{El}=\mathrm{BP}\{-256 \star \mathrm{Dl}:$ POKE 16562,D1:POKE 16561, El
7290 INPUT ${ }^{-1}$ TOp of usable memory ${ }^{\circ}$ TPI:IF TPI>HP! THEN 7280
7284 IF TP!くBP! THEN 727 g
7296 IF TP1>32767 THEN TP1=TP!-65536


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Leigh L．Klotz of McComb，MS，re－ ports that TRSDOS 6.2 lets you use pe－ riods instead of slashes as separa－ tors when entering the date on boot－up， and notes．＂This makes filling in the date from the numeric keypad a snap．＂

Model 2000 owners：Alice Davis of Co－ lumbiaville，Ml，sent the short Basic screen print routine in Program Llst－ ing 3 ．Line 15 includes the number of lines to print，while line 20 represents the width．You can print portions of the

Program Listing 3．Model 2000 screen print routine．

```
15 FOR A=1 TO }2
20 FOR B=1 TO 0日
30 C=SCREEN (A,B)
40 LPRINT CHRS(C);
50 NEXT B
60 NEXT A
```

SET＊EF TO FORMS／FLT FILTER＊PR TO＊FF FORMS（XLATE＝X＇401B）

Figure 1．JCL flle for sending Ep－ son printer codes．
screen by changing the values；for ex－ ample，to print the lower right quarter． change line 15 to FOR A＝ 13 TO 24 and line 20 to FOR B＝41 TO 80.

Figure 2 lists several patehes we＇ve received recently．The first，from Ken－ neth Stahl of Manassas，VA，prevents Model 4 ALEDIT＇s $J$ command from erasing the first column of the response． The second two，also from Stahl，let you permanently enable external drives 2 and 3，respectively，under TRSDOS 6．2． The next four，4－7，are from James R．

Reed of Dallas，TX．The first eliminates delta symbols used to indicate two spaces in SuperScripsit．The next adds the library command Kill，which func－ tions as Remove does．The third disables password eheeking．Finally，the fourth prevents the screen from clearing after a pause when reading long directories．

Patches 8 and 9．from Adam Rubin of Wappingers Falls，NY，disable the carrier detect check so Models III and 4 Videotex Plus，respectively，will run with modems other than the Radio Shack Modem II．

1．PATCB ALEDIT／CMD（D05，46＝C3 E1 3E：FO5，46＝C5 D5 E5）
2．PATCB BOOT／SYS，LSIDOS（D02，04＝C3：F02，04＝C9）
3．PATCH BOOT／SYS，LSIDOS（DO2，0E＝C3：F02，0E＝C9）
4．PATCH SCRIPSIT／CTL（D14，20＝10：F14，20＝20） PATCH SCR35／CTL（DO1，30＝10：P日1，30＝2日）
5．PATCH SYSl／SYS，LSIDOS（DA2，01－4B：F02，01－0日）
6．PATCH SYS2／SYS，LSIDOS（DQ2，33－10：F92，33＝2日）
7．PATCH SYS6／SYS，LSIDOS（DAA，5F＝0日 08：F0A，5F＝3E 69 EF ）
－PATCH VIDTEX／CMD（ $\mathrm{ADD}=73 \mathrm{BE}, \mathrm{FIND}=\mathrm{CO}, \mathrm{CHG}=\mathrm{C} 9$ ）
9．PATCH VIDTEX／CMD（ $\mathrm{X}^{\prime} 409 A^{\prime}=0$ 日 日）
Figure 2．Patches．

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# Top Draw: Micro-Labs' High-Resolution Graphics Tools 

## by David Engelhardt $\star \star \star \star \star$ <br> GBasic 3.0 runs on the Models III (16K) and 4/4P ( 64 K ) and requires a highresolution board and one disk drive. $\$ 49.95$ (or free with the purchase of MicroLabs' high-resolution board). Micro-Labs Inc., 902 Pinecrest, Richardson, TX 75080, 214-235-0915. Easy to use: $\star \star \star \star \star$ Good docs: $\quad \star \star \star$ 出 Bug free: $\quad \star \star \star \star$ \& Does the job: $\star \star \star \star \star$

Draw runs on the Models Ill and $4 / 4 \mathrm{P}$ and requires M1-cro-Labs' Grafyx Solution or a Radio Shack high-resolution board and GBasic 3.0. Micro-Labs Inc. (see address above). \$39.95.
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Easy to use: } & \star \star \star \star \star \\ \text { Good docs: } & \star \star \star 亡 \dot{2} \\ \text { Bug free: } & \star \star \star \star \star\end{array}$
Does the job: $\star \star \star \star \star$

## $\star \star \star$

The Joy-Mouse Interface works with the Models 111 and $4 / 4 \mathrm{P}$ and requires a Color Computer joystick, mouse, or touch pad. Micro-Labs Inc. (see address above). \$129.95.


Commerclal software for the Models 111 and $4 / 4 \mathrm{P}$ high-resolution (hi-res) boards has been slow in coming, but off-the-shelf products are finally making their way into computer stores. MicroLabs offers several packages for its hi-res board, including GBasic. Draw, and the Joy-Mouse Interface. The software works on Micro-Lab's Grafyx Solution hi-res board, which is highly compatible with Radio Shack's board.

Overall, 1 was impressed with MicroLabs' three products. They represent some of the best graphics products l've

with a single command. You can even load a version of GBasic into high mem. ory, and call Assembly-language subroutines to perform hi-res functions.
Micro-Labs designed GBasic 3.0 to fully support its hi-res board, but it doesn't completely support Tandy's board. The differences lie mainly in the commands that control screen resolution. Also. Radio Shack's board doesn't allow text overlay of graphics, while Mi-cro-Labs' board does.
GBasic Commands
GBasic links itself to standard Basic: you invoke its functions by preceding
seen for the TRS-80-compatible highresolution boards. While GBasic isn't fully compatible with Radio Shack's BasicG, it has more functions and features. And Radio Shack doesn't have an equivalent to the Draw program or the Joy-Mouse Interface.

## GBasic 3.0

GBastc offers more features and versatllity than Radio Shack's BasicG, even though it's smaller by about 500 bytes. It also provides wider printer support, including that for Radio Shack. Okidata, Epson. Anadex, Centronics, C. Itoh, and NEC printers.
The GBasic disk contains 40 programs and files of practical applications, demos. examples, and utilities. It requires TRSDOS 6.1.X on the Model 4/4P, with Basic 1.1.0 (other versions of Basic won't work). GBasic will also merge with standard Basic under TRSDOS 1.3, LDOS, DOSPLUS 3.5 and IV (and its extended Basic), and NEWDOS $/ 80$. Check with Mi-cro-Labs for the correct version of Basic for proper operation.
GBasic offers some features BasicG doesn't. You can save or load high-resolution screens created with Micro-Labs' Draw program in standard picture file format from within GBasic. You can put an entire screen in reverse video format
commands with the @ symbol. Some of the commands match those of Radio Shack's BasicG, while others differ in both name and operation.

GBasic offers two commands to put you in hi-res mode. one for the MicroLabs board, the other for the Radio Shack board. Micro-Labs recommends using @ON1 to enable graphics on the Radio Shack board. since it doesn't show hash lines when writing to the display. 1 found the Micro-Labs board's $@ O N$ command much faster in manipulating the display. The @OFF command turns off the hi-res screen and returns you to the normal text screen.

The Micro-Labs hi-res board gives you a choice of display density, which you specify with GBasic's Mode command. In addition to the standard $640-$ by 240 pixel resolution. you can select resolutions of 512 by 192 pixels and 320 by 240 pixels.
GBasic gives you myriad commands for drawing geometric figures. You set individual points by spectfying $X, Y$ screen coordinates and a color parameter that dictates different video densities. Avallable color values range from zero to 255 , which produce "colors' from blanks to solids.
You can test these points to determine their status with the Point command
and a pair of coordinates. The command returns a value of 1 when the point is set. zero if clear, and 2 if it is out of the 640 by $240-$ pixel graphics boundary.

You draw lines by specifying X,Y coordinates and a color value. Once you draw one llne, you can continue to draw others by speclfying only endpoints (X2,Y2 coordinates). Each time GBaslc draws a line, the previous stop point (X2,Y2) becomes the implied X1,Y1 value for the next line; you just keep supplying X2,Y2 coordinates.
You can also make boxes and circles. The Circle commands not only let you draw circles, they produce ellipses with different aspect ratios, sections of ellipses, and ares as well.
You can fill in any of GBasic's shapes with the Fill command. You must make sure you enclose the fill area by solld lines or the fill wlll bleed outside the shape. A Fill parameter lets you stipulate the density of the fill.
You can change every point on the graphics screen to its reverse-video complement with a single command, and you can print text on-screen, specifying where lt's to go with X,Y coordinates. You can print text from left to right. sideways from top to bottom, upside down from right to left, and sldeways from bottom to top.

GBasic even lets you simulate animation with Get and Put commands. You can put small sections of a display into an array and retrieve it back to the screen in reverse video. You can also And. Or, or XOR the contents of the array to the screen.
You define sections of the screen to be used as plotting areas or windows with GBasic's Using command. You can use the optional Frame parameter to frame the viewing area, fill it in with various patterns, or erase its contents.
A Print command prints your graphics display. An available Printer parameter lets you speclfy what kind of printer you're using based on a predefined set of printer codes.

Once you finish designing a scrcen, you can save it to or retrieve it from disk. Since GBasic saves displays in a disk file, you must use standard Basic commands to open and close them. For example, to load in a display flle you type in OPEN" $\mathrm{R}^{\prime}, 1$, 'FILE NAME/XXX":@LOAD:CLOSE.

## Utilities

GBasic comes with several utilitles. GTest is a small demonstration routine that runs through a serles of graphics displays to verify GBasic's operation. While GTest isn't as long or extensive as Radio Shack's BasicG test, it seems to be effective. It also demonstrates some of GBasic's high-resolution displays.


Figure. Printout of a high-resolution destgn created with Draw.

GBasic/LOD is the Assembly-language program that invokes GBasic's graphics commands. It loads itself into high memory to accommodate machine-language calls to the graphics routines.

SAVLOAD/CMD and SAVLOAD/BAS save and load high-resolution pictures to disk.

Mode $V$ performs the same functions as GBasic's @ON.@ON1, and @OFF commands, and lets you control the hires display from TRSDOS: Settling $V$ equal to zero disables graphics display. to 1 enables the 512 by 192 mode ( 640 by 240 on the Model 4 board), and to 3 enables 640 by 240 -pixel resolution.

The VECTORS/ASM and POINT/ASM source code files contain Assembly-language programs that demonstrate llne-

## The Star Ratings

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The ratings terms translate as follows:
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Bug free: Dld the reviewer encounter any bugs while using the product? Does the job: How well does the product do what it was designed for?
drawing, screen-clearing, and point-plotting routines. You'll need an editor/assembler to access them.

## GBasic's Docs

The GBasic manual is short, but makes up for its brevity with sample demonstration programs written in both Basic and Assembly language. It also provides the high-resolution entry points in upper memory so you can do your own Assembly-language calls to the graphics routines.

## Draw

Draw is a 10 K Assembly-language program that lets you create and edit sophisticated high-resolution graphics. You use the arrow keys along with Draw's slmple commands to create boxes, circles, set or reset points, and so on. You can also shift a screen in any direction, and save any portion of it to disk. In addition, Draw works with Mi-cro-Labs' Joy-Mouse interface to facilltate drawing.

Draw comes on a TRSDOS 1.3 disk with a few sample high-resolution programs; you have to converi it to use it with TRSDOS 6.X systems. The disk includes a couple of design templates, two 'TRON' movie plctures, a dragon, and a pleture of the space shuttie.

## Draw Commands

Loading Draw and pressing the enter key puts you in Draw's Edit mode. You use the commands displayed on-screen to draw plctures and manipulate the display (Table 1 summarizes Draw's commands).

You draw in one of flve modes. The first four, numbered zero to 3. appear on the command list. Mode zero clears every set point the cursor hits. Mode 1 sets every point the cursor hits and mode 2 puts each point in reverse vidco. Mode 3 lets you skip around the display without affecting the picture and mode 4 lets you enter text on-screen.

Once you position Draw's cursor, pressing the spacebar changes the point under the cursor to reverse video. This lets you do detall work without changing modes. You can clear the display with the clear key, and the break key exits Draw.

Drawing lines and boxes is as simple as positioning the cursor over one point, anchoring it with the E or B key, moving the cursor to the end point (corner point if a box), and pressing the appropriate key again. You draw circles in the same way, except that you have to supply certain parameters to draw ellipses and arcs.

You fill in an area on the display with the $\mathbf{F}$ command. It accepts values from zero to 255 so you can stipulate the desired shading or binary blt pattern. Here
again. you have to enclose the area you want to fill to prevent splllover.

You enter text on the screen with the T command, with characters comprising an 8 - by 10 -dot matrix. It supports upper-/lowercase characters beginning at the current cursor position.

Draw includes two interesting capabilitles for screen manipulation. The Negate Screen command puts every point on the screen in reverse video, creating some intriguing results. The Reverse Image command produces a mirtor image
emulates resolutions of 640 by 240 pixels, 320 by 240,160 by 240 , and 160 by 120. You can also create dotted lines when you move the cursor in mode 2 at a "brush" setting of 3 or 4 .
The Get and Put commands send and retrieve drawings to and from Oraw's 22 K memory buffer. You deflne the portion of the screen you want to save by specifying two opposite diagonal corners of a rectangular area. Then Draw prompts you to name the area with one or two characters. You can save as many

| <ARROW KEYS >-Move cursor | <SPACE >-Complement point |
| :--- | :--- |
| <SHIFT > + <ARROW >-Move screen | <CLEAR >-New picture |
| <BREAK >-Exit program | <ENTER>-Exit subcommand |
| O-Clear point mode | l-Set point mode |
| 2-Complement point mode | 3-Skip mode |
| B-Oraw a box | C-Draw a circle |
| D-Dump screen to printer | E-Set line endpoint |
| F-Fill In shape | G-Get block from screen |
| J-Jump to position | L-Load hi-res screen |
| M-Display menu | N-Negate screen |
| P-Put block onto screen | R-Reverse image L/R |
| S-Save hi-res screen | T-Text entry mode |
| V-Velocity of cursor | W-Paint brush width |
| X—Random X coordinate | Y-Random Y coordinate |

<ARROW KEYS>-Move cursor
<SHIFT > + <ARROW >-Move screen
<BREAK>-Exit program
0 -Clear point mode
2-Complement point mode
B-Oraw a box
D-Dump screen to printer
F-Fill In shape
-Jump to position
P-Put block onto screen
ve hi-res screen
X-Random X coordinate

Table. Draw commands.
of the original display. It even displays text in reverse.
You can dump the display to a printer by pressing the D key. The Figure shows a high-resolution space shuttle dumped to my Okidata 92 printer.
Press the S key to save your display to disk in standard SAVLOAD format. which you can load from GBasic or TRSOOS. You can scan any directory by pressing the appropriate drive number key (zero to 3). then decide on which drive to save the display file.

## Other Features

You can reposition Draw's entire screen in any direction by pressing the shift and arrow keys. The display moves one dot at a time in the up/down direction and two dots in the leftright direction. Dots that shift off the screen wrap around to the opposite side.

The $J$ command lets you move the cursor directly to a position you specify with X.Y coordinates. Entering X,Y values of zero positions the cursor to the screen's top left-hand corner.

The V command changes the cursor's speed. You can vary the speed in 10 in crements. with zero being the fastest. The slowest speed moves the cursor across the screen one dot at a time.
You can change the width of the cursor paint brush by specifying values of from $1-4$. This changes the pixel size, which
blocks as disk space allows or untll you fill the 22 K buffer.
The Put command redraws a previously saved block anywhere on the screen. You position the cursor where you want the upper left corner of the block to begin. When you invoke Put, Draw displays a list of all your saved blocks. You then specify how you want the block put back on-screen; you can copy the block to the screen and overlay the screen's contents, change each point to reverse video, or use the commands And, Or, and XOR to manipulate the screen and block contents.

After putting blocks into Draw's buffer, you can save them to disk for later use. Press the break key, copy down the number that represents the end of the buffer, and exit Draw.
Once in TRSDOS, save your modules to disk with TRSDOS's Dump command: Type in OUMP FILE NAME/CMD (START $=$ X'B9A8', END $=$ X'nnnn').
After saving the modules. type in DO DRAW and answer the prompt to load in LXDraw, which then loads the block module into memory and executes Draw. You can then look at the module names and write them to the screen with the Put command.

## Joy-Mouse Interface

The Joy-Mouse Interface, a hardware add-on for the input/output expansion
port on the Models III and 4/4P. lets you connect Radio Shack's Color Mouse, Koala Touch Pad. Electronic Book, Joystick, or any other Color Computer joystick to your computer. The Interface also provides an on-board expansion connector in case you're using the one on your computer.

The Joy-Mouse Interface works with GBasic, Draw. and Micro-Labs' graphics board, providing direct and quick cursor positioning and drawing. Resolution values of both $X$ and $Y$ coordinates range from zero to 255 . The hardwarc supports both GBasic and Assembly-language programs.
Micro-Labs based the Interface on the ADC0809 8-bit/eight-channel analog-todigital chip and uses only four of the available eight channels. It offers two joystick modes: proportional and eightposition. The proportional mode. for a Color Computer joystick, varies an analog signal. The eight-position mode works with Atart or Alpha-type joysticks that return a value corresponding to one of eight positions. You need different software for each of the modes.

When using the Joy-Mouse Interface with Draw, you choose from two mouse modes. The first plots a screen resolution of 256 by 240 pixels. The second mode offers full $640-$ by 240 -pixel resolution but divides the screen into three sections with overlaps. (Since the interface can return only X,Y coordinates within the zero to 255 range [due to the 8 -bIt analog-to-digital converter], it splits the 640 by 240 screen.)

The ? command puts you in the fullscreen mode ( 256 by 240 pixels) and you can set two horizontal dots at a time. The $/$ command puts you in the $640-$ by 240 pixel mode. Since this resolution splits the screen, the comma key shifts you to the right screen and the period key to the left.
1 used the Koala Touch Pad with Draw and found it easy to create drawings. You need to apply constant pressure on the pad while drawing or you'll stari splattering dots. While in Draw's Skip mode (mode 3). you draw when you press and hold the left Koala button. For intricate pictures. 1 recommend using the arrow keys.

## Conclusion

If you're interested in high-resolution applications. I think Micro-Labs' software and hardware products offer anything you could want.
$l$ do have one complaint about the manuals numbering: Micro-Labs skipped some of the numbers and duphcated others. This is a minor point, but Micro-Labs should rectify the problem so that the quality of the manuals matches that of the software and hardware.

# NEW SORTING UTILITIES FOR TRS-80 MODELS 1 \& 3 



## - Multi-dimensIon BASIC array sort

BSORT51 is a replacement for the CMD"O" sort of the standard BASIC. Rather than being limited to single dimenslon string arrays, BSORT51 can sort one or two dimension arrays of any type - integer, single or double precision, or string. Multiple key arrays may be specified, and the sorting on each key can be done in either ascending or descending order.

Tag arrays (those that do not affect the sort, but merely follow along) may also be specified. BSORTSI can also create an integer index array without affecting the actual order of the elements in the "sorted" array. For string arreys, "midstring" parameters ellow sorting based on a portion or "midstring" of the key array elements.

BSORT51 is entirely machine language, so it is fast. It is invoked off of disk during program execution and will continue with the next statement in the program after execution. This means that NO extre memory is needed to use BSORTSI.
Order L-32-200 at $\$ 39$ plus S\&H.


- Disk virtual sorting utlllty

DSM51 is THE versatile Disk Sort utility for Model 1 or 3 owners using LDOS 5.1. it is a high speed, disk virtual sorting utility that eliminates the burden of sorting from your applications development project. DSM51 will create and maintain index files for you. Since the sort is disk virtual, your only limitation is the amount of available disk space, not available memory!

DSM51 can sort random type files consisting of integer, single and double precislon, or ASCII data fields. The file can be up to 65535 records long, with an LRL between 1 and 1024 bytes. Sort fields can be up to 253 characters long. Up to 12 fields can be used es select criteria or sort keys. Any type of relation (e.g. 'equal to', 'less than or equal to', etc.) may be applied to your selection criteria. In addition, logical operators (AND/OR) may be used. For instance: "sort by zlp all people with a last name of either Smith or Jones". Any of the 12 specified select fields may also participate in the sort. For example: "sort in zip order and alphabetically by last name within the same zip".

DSM51 can save a template of the sort/select specifications to a disk file, end may elso be run from JCL This allows even the non-sophisticated user to create index files with e single command.

DSM51 is $100 \%$ machine language, so it is FASTI Compare these sort times to the method you are currently using: Select, Sort, and create an index of 1000 records on two 10 byte ASCII fields, a double precision number, a single precision number, and an integer ( 34 characters total). With DSM51, the select end sort is done in under 20 seconds from hard disk, and under 40 seconds from floppy.

DSM51 requires the LDOS 5.1 operating system, and is intended for use with user developed applications or programs that currently use index pointer files. Please note that DSM5 1 creates an Index file as opposed to ectually re-ordering the data file.

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 Replace Tandy's slow file backup program!Hard disk owners - tired of waiting forever while the HARDCOPY/BAS (Model $1 / 3$ ) or HDCOPY4/BAS (Model 4) program slowly copies your hard disk file to floppy sector by sector? Do you want to automate your backup procedure and greatly increase its speed at the same time? If so, the FASTBACK utility package is for you!

FASTBACK is e $100 \%$ mechine language program designed to quickly backup a file from hard disk to floppy. It automatically recognizes all floppy formats - single or double sided, 40 or 80 tracks, etc. Built in error checking prevents stopping in the middle of a backup - simply put in a new disk end the process will continue. FASTREAD allows you to restore the file from floppy back to the hard disk should the need occur.

All prompts needed to start these utilities can be answered with a JCL flle, allowing you to totally automate the startup. Once started, the programs will prompt for a new disk when needed, and show the next disk number to insert. Thls makes it possible for an ordinary user to perform perfect backups time after time without fear of mlstake.

Typicaf tmings for FASTEACK:

| Model 3 <br> Single sided, 40 Irack | Model 4 <br> Double sided, 40 track |
| :---: | :---: |
| 50 seconds, full vertfy | 9 S seconds, tull vert |

The FASTBACK package requires LDOS 5.1 for the
Model 1 or 3, and TASDOS 6.2 for the Model 4/4P.
Order L-30-055 (Model 1/3) or L. 30-056 (Model 4), each priced at $\$ 49$ plus $\mathbf{S \& H}$.


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# Money Decisions: Bang for the Buck by Wynne Kelfer 

The Money Decision Series runs on the Model $4 / 4 \mathrm{P}(64 \mathrm{~K})$ and requires one disk drive. Tandy/Radio Shack. One Tandy Center, Fort Worth. TX 76102. $\$ 49.95$ per module.
Easy to use: $\star \star \star \star$ 的
Good docs: $\star \star \star \star \star$
Bug free: $\quad \star \star \star \star \star$
Does the job: $\star \star \star$ 號

The Money Decislons Series is a group of five Model 4 programs that can help you make financial decisions on anything from simple-interest loans to complex real estate investments.

## The Programs

Most of us know how to calculate interest earned, but things get more compllcated with additions to the initial investment and/or daily compounding. If you throw in tax percentage calculations, you might get lost. That's where the Money Decision Series comes in: it offers virtually any kind of financial analysis you'd want to make. You enter the appropilate data at the prompts, and the program does the hard work.

Tandy sells the series in five independent volumes: Basic Investment Analysis (Money Decisions I). Real Estate and Loans Analysis (II), Business Statistics and Forecasting (III). Business Management (IV), and Advanced Investment Analysls (V). You buy only those programs of interest, and each works simllarly: once you use one, you know how to use them all.

Each module displays its available functions on a main menu. After you choose an option, you enter the approprate varlables.

At times, the variables' on-screen descriptions don't clearly indicate what input the program expects-you have to consult the manual. But you can make corrections after you input data, and you can calculate a data value on the fly uslng the add, subtract. multiply, or divide symbol.

You can display or print out the results of calculations. The on-screen results scroll by, but you stop them by pushing any key. If you print out the results, you can change or reenter the data values to repeat the same equation at the end of the printout.

The Money Decisions moduies include on-screen tutorials that describe overall functions and specific sections from within the program. The tutorial moves
slowly, which is finc the first time you use it. but it's tiresome if you need information near the end.

You may be able to get along without the manual by using the tutorial if you understand financial concepts. But. if any of them are new, you'll need the manual's detalled explanations.
Strangely enough, you can't save your data to disk, and you lose everything in moving from one module to another.
idid find mention in the Special Options section in Money Decisions IV that you can save your input values and results to a flle, but the command doesn't work. And the Special Options table doesn't display this command. It may be that Radio Shack at one time was going to have a Save Files option, but later canceied it and didn't cateh this reference.

## Simple Investments

The beginning investor or homeowner would probably find greatest utility in the first two modules in the series. Basic Investment Analysis and Real Estate and Loan Analysis. Some of the calculations are quite elementary. so they give the lowest dollar value of the five programs.
Basic Investments helps you calculate personal investment values: how much you must invest periodically to reach a specific goal; how much you can withdraw in equal amounts over a given time span: the interest rate you need to meet a specific goal; the rate of return on investments with differing cash flows; the effects of continuous compounding; the current value of stocks and bonds: and present and future values of annulties. An accompanying chart shows carned interest over a period of time before and after taxes.
The second module. Real Estate and Loan Analysis, lets you figure loan costs from every angle. You can calculate a loan amount from interest, time, and payment dmounts: payment amount from time, interest, and principal values: your final payment if you pay off a loan at any polnt in the payment schedule: time needed to pay a loan at certain in. terest and payment rates; and interest rates when you have time, payments. and principal data.

You can develop amortization tables for a regular mortgage, as well as calculate adjustable-rate mortgage balloon payments. People planning a mortgage will like the comparison table, which lets you change the loan parameters and see how that affects the terms of the loan. For example, how much more interest wlll you pay as your morgage goes from 20 to 25 to 30 years? You can also figure the actual cost of any property, both monthly and total, Including the taxes. insurance and utilities.

> The second module lets you figure the cost of property, both monthly and total, including taxes, insurance, and utilities.

In typical loans, much of the early payments goes to interest, not princlpal. This. of course, affects your tax return. Real Estate and Loan Analysis can calculate how much of your payments go to interest. using the Rule of 78s that banks use. It displays the lnterest for the month. accumulated interest, and interest still owed.
Finaliy, you can do some rudimentary forecasting, based on past data and smoothed according to your specifications. You can also print out bar graphs of your forecasts, with or without the smoothing constant.
As in all the Money Decisions programs. you can internally pass the results of one computation to another section of the program. 1 used the program to figure the payment amount for a mortgage. then passed that resuit to another section to display amorlization tables.

## Not for the Novice

Money Decisions 111 and IV. Business Statistics and Forecasting and Business Management, are business financial programs. The first of these is almost entirely devoted to statistical forecasting. You can determine risk-adjusted net present value, expected value of a future event, and avcrage growth rate. You can calculate payoff matrix analyses. Baycsian decision analyscs, regression analyses. moving average forecasts, exponential smoothing forecasts. and apportionment by ratios.
A regression analysis, for example. forecasts a future item, such as sales. based on a past correlation between sales and advertising. You may choose linear, geometric. or exponential corrclation. but you can't enter more than 24 pairs of values. For each year, you would enter a $Y$ value for saics and an $X$ value for advertising. Unfortunately, you can't labei variabies in this or any other function. You input and output data in terms of $X$ and $Y$. and you must remember which is which. At the end, you may enter interpolated $X$ values and see the forecast in $Y$ salcs.

The Business Management module in－ cludes the following business manage－ ment functions：lease／purchase analyses；depreciation switches（from accelerated to straight line），rates，and amounts；salvage values：tax deprecia－ tion schedules；equipment cost anal－ yses；break－even analyses；linear cost／ revenue schedules：fixed and variable production costs：production cost sched－ ules；production alternative cost com－ parisons and profit／loss；job cost bidding analyses；optimal order and production quantities；inventory reorder and turn－ over ratios；profit sharing；bonus effects on taxes；and forecasting bar graphs． This program，unlike the others，comes on two disks．

The last program in the series，Ad－ vanced Investment Analysis，is strictly for advanced investors．lt includes cal－ culations for items like future value （when payments and withdrawals vary）， present value of a tax deduction（the de－ duction being the interest on a loan），cur－ rent value of a treasury bill（known face value，issue and maturity dates），ac－ crued interest on bonds，and net present value（variable cash flows and periods）．

One notable function，called Financial Management Rate of Return，differs from standard internal rate of return cal－ culations by taking into account the cost of financing．

1 think Advanced Investment would be highly useful for sophisticated inves－ tors．lts functions allow syndicated in－ vestment analysis，ratio analysis（of business financial situations），merger evaluation，leverage and earnings per share，and more．

## Documentation

Each Money Decisions manual has the same layout．For each function，it ex－ plains the calculation，prints the for－ mula，and gives an example． 1 found the descriptions of the various financial con－ cepts impressive： 1 understood and used previously unfamiliar ideas．

The docs include a glossary，which de－ fines all the terms，and a special section elaborating on concepts such as com－ pounding，forecasting，and discounted cash flow．

## Conclusion

The Money Decisions Series certain－ ly covers the field in terms of financial computations．
However，I was disappointed to find that all the modules cost $\$ 49.95$ ．i have no argument with this price for the ad－ vanced programs，but this seems steep for the Basic Investment and the Loans and Real Estate packages，which give you fewer useful functions for the money．

# A Disk Zapper With a Difference 

## by Mark Goodwin



Hyperzap runs on the Models 1 and 111 （48K）and requires one disk drive．Hy－ persoft，P．O．Box 51155 ，Raleigh，NC 27609．\＄49．95
Easy to use：$\star \star$ 会访
Good docs：$\quad \star \star$ 会
Bug free：$\quad \star \star \hat{*} \hat{\boldsymbol{y}}$


Hyperzap is nothing new as a class of software－it＇s a Model I／LiI／4 disk zapper－but it does offer some fea－ tures unique to a utility of this type，in－ cluding extended directory listings and a memory modification capability．Un－ fortunately，Hyperzap＇s inadequate doc－ umentation and confusing data entry requirements tarnish its glow．
Hyperzap is versatile；it reads single－， double－，and mixed－density disks．In ad－ dition，it automatically detects what brand of double－density board you have
and adjusts the disk driver＇s operation accordingly（since 1 tested Hyperzap on a Model 4，I was unable to verify this feature）．

## Features

Hyperzap＇s main menu presents you with 18 command options（see Fig．1）， many of them standard for a disk zap－ per：read and write disk sectors，read and format dlsk tracks，read address marks，position the head to selected tracks，and copy disks．
Hyperzap does offer a unique directory mode，however（see Fig．2）．It displays se－ quential sector numbers，logical track numbers，spare bytes contained in the ad－ dress marks，logical sector numbers．sec－ tor length codes，data address marks，the memory address for the sectors＇data， angular positions，type codes，sector densities，and good or bad CRC values．
While in the directory mode，you can append sector entries；copy the current track entries to the next track；delete，in－ sert，and edit sector entries；generate a standard track；edit sector data；read sectors into memory：change the track bytes；and write sector data to a disk．

Continued on p． 124

| Screen l：＊＊＊Command Options＊＊＊ |  | ＊．Parameter | Srce | Destn |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A Read addr mrks | XC Disk Copy | Drive Number | ： 00 | ： 01 |
| C clr Track Table | B AutoBoot Disk | No．of tracks | ： 40 | ： 40 |
| D display Table | Z Autopilot | Steps／Track | ： 01 | ： 01 |
| 1 inspect memory | P Change Params | Head at track | ： 00 | ： 00 |
| J \＃\＃jump＠\＃\＃ | ＋Step \＆repeat | Side | ： 00 | ：00 |
| S Read sectors | T \＃seek track | Size 5／8 inch | ：05 | ： 05 |
| Q Write sectors | E comb．A，S，D | Stepping rate | ： 01 | ： 01 |
| R S／D read track | H（elpful）facts | Track offset | ： 00 | ： 00 |
| W Format Track | YX Quit \＆reboot | Sector skew | ： 02 | ： 02 |
| Hyperzap uses | 4300－8161 | Track／sector table |  | －90A3 |
| Sector data | 9C00－9C00 | Track buffer | E70 | －FFFF |
| Autopilot | 9800－9800 | P Screen Print |  | ear－－＞ |

Figure 1．Hyperzap＇s main menu．


Figure 2．Hyperzap＇s directory mode．

# TRS-80 ${ }^{\text {™ }}$ MODEL 1, 3, AND 4 SOFTNVARE 

## TYPITALL Word Processor $\$ 129.95$

 TYPITALL with Spelling Checker \$179.95Word Processor upwardly compatible with SCRIPSIT - it reads your old SCRIPSIT files and uses the formatting and cursor movernent commands you are already farmiliar with. But it is a completely new word processor with so many advanced features that we can't even mention all of them here

Send any control or graphic/special character to the printer. Contiol/ graphic characters included in the text so that you have complete control of all features of your printer Pint the formatted text on the screen before going to the printer. Send formatted text to a disk flie for later printing. Merge data fom a file during printing. Names, addresses, and other text can be inserted during printing No need for a separate program for "mail merge" capabilties Print while editing (spooling) Assign any sequence of keystrokes to a single control key. Call up to 16 help screens at any time. Move cursor forwards or backwards by character, word, line, or page Reenter the program with all text Intact If you accidentally exit without saving the text Optional spelling checker comes with 29,500 word dictionary. Verify a 3,500 word document in less than two minutes. True Model 4 ( $80 \times 24$ display. TRSDOS 6 ) and Model VIII versions.

## SYSTEM DIAGNOSTIC $\$ 99.95$

Is your computer working correctly? Are you sure? System Dragnostic has complete tests for every component of your TRS-80 Model 1, 3, or 4 (separate versions necessary for each modell)

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The Intelligent telecommunications program for your TRS-80 Model 1, 3, or 4. or Model 2 CP/M Memory buffer for sending and recerving files. Automatic transmission of outgoing data. Automatic storage of incorning data. Character translations. True BREAK key. Help screens. line feed filters, echo and line pinter toggle switcines, and more

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A comprehensive machine language monitor and debugging program. Display memory in ASCll or heaxdecimal format. Dtsassemble memory to show machine language commands Move and compare blocks Search and modify memory Relocate machine language programs. Read and write cassette tapes. Unload programs in low RAM on disk. Print optinally on video display or line printer. Save and laad disk files. Input and output of disk sectors, bypassing disk operating system Complete debugging package, including setting and displaying registers, single stepping through machine instructions. setting breakpoints, and executing machine language operations.

# TRS-80 ${ }^{\text {T }}$ - TANDY - MS-DOS IBM - CP/M SOFTVARE 

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Payroll section handies up to 99 employees. Automatic computations for F.I.C.A. federal and state income tax Three optional deductions also included Pnint both payroll and expense checks using same forms. Reports include monthly, quarterly. and year-to-date summanies, 941 and $W-2$ forms. Simple and easy to learn - ideal for first-time computer users.

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# 霓 MONTEZUMA MICRO 

## PRESENTS <br> MONTE'S TOOLKIT <br> Monte's Toolkit is a collection of utilities that will prove useful to every owner of Montezuma Micro CP/M (you all are owners, aren't you?). It's a disk full of programs that perform tunctions that are difficult. cumbersome or expensive to do any other way. Monte has tried, in his own way, to briefly explain each function for you below. Read on and be saved. <br> DOUBLECROSS* allows unlimited file transfers between CP/M ${ }^{\text { }}$. IBM-OOS and Model 3/4 LOOS* TRSOOS* with unsurpassed ease and speed. In fact, you can move just about anything from any disk to any other disk but you might have to make changes for program operation. Lotus $123^{*}$ just flat won't run on your Model 3 and I doubt that you could ever modify Scripsit ${ }^{2}$ enough to run on the IBM. Simple menus guide you through the operation with minimal keystrokes. Just tag the files you want in the directory display and go. You won't get doublecrossed with OBLCROSS.

FILEFIX" gives you the ability to "fix" your "files" by adding linefeeds when your files are going from CP/M or IBM-OOS to LOOS/ TRSOOS or take them away if you are transferring the other way. You can remove the control codes from a WordStar "document thereby converting it to a non-document file. The fix will also fix up Scripsit files so they can be used by CP/M and IBM-OOS based wordprocessors (you know - the real ones). All this is accomplished with the use of simple menus and boy, it is fast.

SYS2M requires 128 K and our CP/M. The CCP and the BOOS are

FREEFORM" formats and backs up Model 3/4 LOOS/TRSOOS and IBM MS \& PC- OOS (versions $1 . x, 2 . x$ and $3 . x$ ), both single side and double side plus there is a special "clone" copy when you just don't know or care what you have. Just insert a disk and copy away. All you have to know about the disk is how to get it into the drive. The Analysis feature lets you look at and print the actual structure of a disk-even the ones with "funny" formats.
 code. It's nearly magic and does a whole lot more than I can talk about here including letting you print anything your printer can print.

## Fitit MONTEZUNA部 MICRO



A louch of the keytooard opens a wind ow in your scroen for a Note Pad, an Appointment Calendar a Calcula1or, even a Mini Oala Base. All yours for just S49' Need RAM' Monte's Chistmas gitt to you - 6.4 K and the window, both for $\$ 991$

## Once Upon A Time.

Monte Zuma, our Founder. President and king has always had trouble keepung his dask organized. The Sidekick from Corland internetional would solve the problem, bus alas, it was not avatable for CP/M' So Monte asked his favonte nephew, the legendary LaMont E. Zume (distant cousin to Rondo Tabot a direct descendant of Monte Zuma hisself) to work on the probiem as best he could during recess at the home LaMont, a thue legend in his own time, leathy outdid himsett this tume A touch of both shitt keys hatts yout application progrem in ifs tracks end up pops Monle's Window' ready to use. What could be simplei? Put an end to the fumbling and Dawing around the pile ol papers on your desk You wilf find Monte's Window" indispensable When you are finished, break back to your application program and it resumes without error. Monte's Window' is pruly a braakthrough See for yoursatt - Look through Monte': WIndow" on your Model 4 HOw did you ever get along without it? See the page opposite for order information Monte' Window" is available night now
moved to drive $M$ and the BIOS is modified to allow a Warm Boot from Orive M. So what you say. Well. you still have to have a disk in drive $A$ but it no longer has to have the CP/M system resident. It can be anything. This little jewel copies frequently used programs to drive M and searches there first for all program requests resulting in much faster program loading. Slick isn't it?

AUTO is a little goodie that lets you issue multiple commands from
 parts of MONTE'S TOOLBOX, complete and comprehensive instructions are included and it's available right now.


## PRESENTS

## MONTE'S BASIC

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|  |  |
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# Born to Run 

## From its inception, $\mathbf{C}$ was developed as an unfettered and transportable language; one C program works unaltered on a number of computer systems. JOHN B. HARRELL III gives you the lowdown and describes its structure and commands.

The babble of languages available for microcomputers makes it hard for a programmer to decide on something new. If you're not satisfied with Basic, Assembly, or Pascal, or if you're curious about other languages, 1 encourage you to explore C .
I'm not an expert in C, but I've reviewed three exceptional compilers and have gained a real fondness for the language. In this article, I'll Introduce some of the concepts that led me to accept $C$ so readily.

## A History Lesson

C was developed as a system programming language for the Unlx operating system on a PDP-1I minicomputer. The objective was to give the programmer power comparable to Assembly language's without Assembly's tediousness. C was also designed to be portable among a varlety of computer systems. The most outstanding example of its power and versatility is Unix itself: Some 90 percent of it is written in C. Unix would not be implemented on so many computers had it been written in another language.

You can best classify C as a mediumlevel language. Its sophisticated control structures and neat, compact notation are similar to those of PL-I, Pascal, and Algol. However, it lacks many of those languages' features, such as string and data storage manipulation. and advanced input and output facilities.

This weakness is also C's greatest strength. it is relatively uncluttered yet has what you need to manipulate data, much as an assembler does. Thanks to C's minimal structure. a complier can generate highly efficient code. In fact, compilers
on the market today produce better code than most programmers are capable of.

## First Words

C is a language of symbols. On first sight, a complex program is enough to make you swear you'll never C. Programs comprise functions, each of which performs a unique task. Each program must have a main function, which is the first part of the code that executes. The standard first example of a C program displays the phrase "hello, world":

```
maln()
{
    printf["hello, world\n"):
}
```

The MAIN() statement denotes the function the operating system will Initialize. The function body starts with a lefi brace and ends with a right brace. C uses shorthand notation: what could be easter than typing in \{ and \} instead of Begin and End. as you do in Pascal or AIgol?

The PRINTF statement is a library function that instructs the computer to display the string on the standard output device. The $\backslash \mathrm{n}$ character is C notation for an end-of-line character (other common characters also have special $\mathbf{C}$ notations).

Before 1 move on to a more difficult example, look at Figs. 1-3. Figure 1 lists C's reserved words. Figure 2 lists some common functions a C compler includes in its standard library. These generally accepted Unix equivalents add all the required functions to the language. Figure 3 describes C 's operators-the real power of the language. Using them. you can perform a complex operation in a single statement.

In C. Identiffers are composed of letters
and numbers. You must make an identifier's first character a letter, however.

C is case-sensitive. For example, Identifier "abc" differs from "ABC." You must put all reserved words in lowercase. It's convenient to type in all identiffers and reserved words in lowercase, reserving uppercase for symbolic constants in macros (I'll discuss this later).

## Learning to Type

C supports several data types, which generally conform to the basic units of computer physical structure such as bytes, words, or double-words.

The smallest unit of storage is 'char.' typically a byte long. It can hold one character, and will hold all members of the computer's character set. Characters cannot have a negative value.

The next unlt of storage is an 'Int,' or integer value. On a typical microcomputer, this value is a 16 -bit word. You can modlfy an int with 'short" or "long' to denote decreased or increased precision (and storage allocation).

You can also designate an integer value as unsigned, which makes the compller treat the number without regard to sign. For example. a normal integer value on the IBM PC will typically represent values from $-32,768$ to 32,767 . An unsigned integer can assume values of zero to 65,535 .
$C$ also supports operations on fioatingpoint numbers such as $6.023 \times 10^{23}$. Sin-gle-precision numbers are called "fioat" and double-precision values are called "double." For many microcomputers. float values will have six to seven digits of precision and double values will have about 15 digits of precision.

## The ABCs of Storage

The default storage class is "automatic' '; that is, a program automatically allocates varlables whenever it executes a function and removes them when the
function ends. Automatic variables don't retain their values from one execution of the function to the next.
You can also classify automatic variables as 'register' varables, with some restrictions. This tells the compller to gen-

| auto <br> break <br> case <br> char <br> continue <br> default <br> do <br> double <br> clse | entry <br> extern <br> float <br> for <br> goto <br> If <br> int <br> long <br> register <br> return | short <br> sizeo! <br> static <br> struct <br> switch <br> typedef <br> union <br> unsigned <br> while |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Figure 1. C's reserved words. |  |  |



Figure 2. Partial list of C standard library furtetions.
erate code that maintains these values in the computer's registers as long as possible. The program therefore executes faster by using the registers more efficiently.

Sometimes you want varlables to retain their last values from one function execution untll the next. You do thls by declarlng the variables as "static"-the compller will reserve permanent space for them. This might speed up a program by reducIng the overhead it takes to allocate and deallocate variables automatically. However, static variables can prevent the code from belng reentrant and recursive. You need reentrant code if your program is to be "burned" into a read-only memory (ROM).

Varlables can also be "extern," or external, to the function declaring them; the current function block uses them but you define them in some other module. The extern attribute reserves no space in the module where you declare the variable as external.

## Control Structures

The most important control feature $\ln$ C is the block, a group of statements enclosed in braces $\}$. These statements (and declarations, too) become one logical statement. 'll use 'statement' to mean a single statement or block.
probably the most common decision statement is If. . .Else, which has the syntax

```
If (expression)
    true-statement;
else
false-statement;
```

where ' else' is optional. If the result of the expression is true (or nonzero), the program executes 'true-statement'; otherwise, lt executes 'false-statement.'

Like Pascal, C executes a set of statements until a condition is met $\ln$ two ways: While and Do. . .while. The difference is that a While statement tests the expression before executing. Do. . .while always executes the statement at least once. Their syntaxes are:

```
while (expression)
    statement;
```

and:

## do

statement;
while (expression);
A closely related control statement is For, which has the syntax:

> for (expr1; expr2; expr3) statement;

The For statement evaluates exprl as an Initializing expression for the loop. Then It evaluates expr2 and tests it. If that value is true, the program executes the statement. It next evaluates expr3 (normally the incremental value for the loop) and repeats the cycle.

C also provides a multipath decision statement. slmilar to Pascal's Case statement, called Switch, that evaluates an expression and tries to match it to one of

My Basic interpreter. C Trainer (see Program listiug 1), will glve you an idea of what $C$ is all about without having to buy a C compiler. 11 's not very powerful, but it will run the C routincs 1 providc. You can also write your own little C programs with it.

You create your C source program in Basic or with a word processor. saving the program in ASCli format. In Basic. you produce left and right braces. respectively. with the clear/shift/< and clear/shift/> keys, and the backslash with the clcar/slash combination.

You can include program comments. but be aware that they will strain the capabilities of C Trainer and increase the amount of garbage collection. 1 find that programs without comments rull 20 to 30 percent faster than those with.

Once you save your C program. run C Trainer and enter the name of your source file. After C Trainer loads the program. it automatically forces string garbage collection. If you don't want this, delete line 2480. You'll avoid a delay. but for some programs you'll just postpone it until some time during exccution.

Be patient when C Trainer executes a program. The interpreter. since it is in Basic. works slowly. It might even appear at times to hang up. Just give it a little extra time before hitting the break key.

C Traincr only supports the integer type. and not pointers. arrays, or user functions. It can only interpret a MAIN() procedure. 1 did. however. implement the standard library functions PRINTF. PUTCHAR. and GETCHAR. so that you can have limited input and output from the e program. feitirf allows the od options to print integers, and PUTCHAR requires an integer argument. (For PUTCHAR, the argument is the number whose CHRS0 you want to print.)

The Figure suminarizes the C construets that C Trainer supports. with their required formats and restrictions. The sampie programs in Program Listings 2-8 give cxamples of the I'RINTF and PUTCIIAR/GETCIIAR fumetions.
As for arithmetic. 1 implemented simple. expresslons only. This means that only simple assignment and addition. subtraction. mult!plication. division. incrementation ( $\mathbf{i}++$ ) and decrementation ( $\mathbf{i}--$ ) will work. This should be enough to at least get an idea of how $C$ works.
If C Trainer encounters any syntax er-
rors. the interpreter will usually display an crror message and stop. This mcans that all crrors in a C program are fatal. At this point you should load your C program back into Basic andi correct the error. Some of the error messages aren't the hest. hut you ean easily modify the code to display what you want.

A little tip: Whien an error stops the interpreter, the variable FibOS contains the relative byte in the source program that was excenting when the error occurred. Also, tle string array CPROG\$() contains the entire C program. Yon can easily in-

For loops: for (var1 = var2; varl < = var3; var $1++$ )
The comparison must be $<=$
The initializer must be $=$
The increment must be ++
Nesting of For loops is not allowed
You can have a While nested in
A single statement or block is OK
While loops: while (var OP var2)
Comparisons OK are <.>, $==.!=$
Var must be variable name
Var2 can be either number or variable
Single statements or blocks are OK
While loops cannot be nested
You can nest a For into a While
If. . .Else: if (var 1 OP var2)
Comparisons OK are <.>. $==,!=$
Varl must be variable name
Var2 can be either number or variable
Single statements or blocks are OK
If statements cannot be nested
You can use For or While in the If
Arithmetic: var = var1 OP var2; var3 + +, var3 - OP is +. - ./.*
var1. var2 can be variable or numbers
var. var3 must be variable name
Figure. Supported constructs.

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Terme：free shippeng for witware，harideane．add 33 inem＊cterks or

dex into this array to display the section you had a prohlem with by using direct Basic commands．

Finally．I＇ve documented the source code，so you can modify it to support dif－ ferent features．

You can write to Dantel Zenzel Jr．at P．O．Box 936．Berwick．PA 18603.


System Requirements
Models 4 and 1000
64 K RAM Basic

Program Listing 1．C Trainer interpreter．

，At point，we should be et tha symbol MAIN（），to atert tha program
570 GOSUB 202 B ：COSUR 1820；GOSUB 1日2日： ，gat to the firgt gtetamant
58 FB ILE（TOKEN，VALSく〉＂）＂）
590 GOSDB 1820：＇Get stetament token
6月日 IF TOKEN，VAL\＄＊＂WAILE＂THEN GOSUB 357日：GOTO 620
610 IF TOREN，VAL\＄＊＂PRINTP＂THEN GOSUK 65 ELSE IP TOREN．VALS＝＂FUTCHAR＂THEN GO SUE 9日E ELSE IF TOREN，VALS＝＂POR＂THEN GOSUB 25日E ELSE IF TOREN，VALS＝＂IF＂THEN GO SUB 314 ELSE IF TOKEN，VALS＝＂INT＂THEN GOSUB 1210 ELSE IF TOREN．TYP＝1 THEN GOSUB 1448
620 WEND
630 PRINT；PRINT：PRINT CTreinar－Done＂
640 END
650 ．
660 ：Routine to handla tha printf
670 ，the left paran of the function callant．On antry，fpos will point to
689 ．The left paran of the tunction call．
698 WHILE CPROG $\$(P P O S)\left)^{(" ~: P P O S A P P O S+1: W E N D ~}\right.$



$$
\pm \text { CFROG } \$(\text { FPOS }): P P O S=\text { PPOS }+1: \text { GOTO } 740
$$


1 ：GOTO 740 ELSE IF CPROGS（FPOS）＂＂t＂THEN B\＄＝BS＋CHRS（9）：PPOS＝PPOS +1 ：GO 70740
730 IF CPROGS（PPOS）$=x^{7}$＂THEN FPOS $=$ FPOS +3
748 NEND
750 IF CPROGS（FPOS）e CHR（34）THEN FPOS＝PPOS +1
760 CDt＝INSTR（BS，＂t $\mathrm{d}^{-1}$ ）
770 WHILE CDS＜＞日：GOSGB 1020：GOSUR 1020：＇get comme and identifier
7 7日 IF TOREN．TYF＜＞1 THEN PRINT Firintf Syntax Erior＂：STOF
79 CLI CTEMPVAR．COUNT＋GLOBAL．COUNT：WBILE VAR．NAMES（CLi）＜＞TOKEN，VALS：CLit＝CLE－1
：WEND

018 CDt＝INSTR（BS，＂ $\mathrm{d}^{\mathrm{C}}$ ）
020 WEND
039 GOSUB 182日：consume tha cloaing paren
B4日 PRINT B\＄！
the following constant values. If it finds a match, the program executes the statement assoclated with this constant. The following example demonstrates the Switch statement:

```
switch (input_ch) {
    case 'A': statement-1;
        break:
    case 'B': statement-2;
                break:
    defauit: statement-3;
}
```

Switch evaluates the integer expression in parentheses and tries to match it to one of the values indicated in the case labels. If it finds a match, the program continues with the statement assoclated with that case label. If it doesn't find a match, the statement assoctated with the default label executes.
The Break statement shunts program execution to the end of the block. Unlike other similar implementations, the switch program flow begins executing on the first match and the program will continue unimpeded to the end of the block. You use the Break statement to force execution of only those statements assoclated with the selected case label.
While Break forces the program immediately to exit the program control block containing it, this might not be what you want. To skip the remaining statements in the block but continue with the loop until the conditions for termination are satisfied, use the Contrinue statement.
Since $C$ is a structured language, you can write most programs without GOTO statements, but C's GOTO label statement is there when you need it.

## C in Action

Now for some simple programs, My first example uses a standard library function to copy all data from the keyboard to the screen:

```
main()
{
    int c;
    while ( (c = getchar() I = - 1)
        putchar(c):
    }
```

Note the expression In the While statement. The program gets a character, assigns it to the variable c , and tests the result to see if the program detected an end-of-file ( -1 ) indicator, If not, the program sends the character to the standard output device using the PUTCHAR function.

This is an example of the shorthand notation C allows. Why would this program be useful? MS-DOS supports commandline redirection of console input and output from and to other devices or fles. If your DOS doesn't support this feature, most run-time packages supplied with commercial C compllers do support It. You could use this simple routine, for example, to copy a flle to the video or printer.

Now look at the more complex example in Program Listing 1, Count. This brief

```
Operator Description
1] Array subseripting.
> Refcrence to a structure element using a pointer.
    Reference to a strmeture element by structure name.
    Function calls.
    Unary * useci as a pointer relerence.
    Unary & used as an address relerence.
    Umary negation (two's complement).
    Unary logleal negation (! expr yields 1 if expr is false and 0 if true).
    Unary ~ ylelds a one's complement of its operand.
    lnerement operatur. if used before the operand, it is incremented
    before use; if used after it, it is incrensented after use.
    Deprement operator. If used before the ojverand, it is decremented
    before use: if used ifter it, it is decremented after use.
(type) Cist (ojerator. Used to force the conversion of its operand to the
    specified data type.
sizeof Returns the size of the operand in bytes.
M Multeplication: a - b.
| Divisions: a / b
% Moctulus: a % b yields the remainder of dividing b into a.
    Addition: d + b
    Subtraction: a - b.
    Left shift: a << b shifts a left by b bits.
    Right slifit: a > > b shifts a rlght by'b bits.
    Tests for a < b and returns truth value.
    Tests for a > b and returns truth value.
    Tests for a<= b and returns truth value.
    Tests for a > = b and returns truth value.
    Fests for a = b and returns truth value.
    Tests for it <> b and returns truth vilue.
& Bitwise Anci operator: a & b.
    131twse Exclusive Or operator: a^b.
    Bltwise melusive Or operator: a | b
&&% Logical And operator: a && b. Lefl-to right eviluation is guaranteed
    and the sccond operand is not evaluated if the first operand is false.
    Logical Or operitor: a || b. Left-toright evaluation is guaranteed
    and the second operand is not evaluated if the first operand is true.
el?e2.e3 Conditional operator: if cxpresston cl is true then the result is
    expression c2 else the result is expression e3.
= Expression assignment operator: a = b
* = This and the following operators periorm assignment of the expres-
-= stonfollowing tbem to the left hand value after performing the op-
\bullet= eration designated. For example: }a\mathrm{ op =b is equivalent to writing
I= the expression as a =aopb.
% =
<<<
>> =
&=
N=
Two or more expressions separated by the comma are evaluated left-toright and the result of the overall expression is the cvaluation of the right-most subexpression.
```

Note: The operators are grouped in descending order of precedence, Operators hase equal precedence within their group.

Figure 3. C's operators.
program will read from the standard input until it detects an end-of-file marker (EOF). As it reads, it counts characters, words, and lines in the text. When it finds the EOF, it dtsplays these totala.

The atatements beginning with the \# character are called preprocessor statements and direct the compller to perform apecific actions.

The \#define statement defines a macro for the compiler that you can use later by referring to that name; in thia case, EOF means - 1 in the program. These macros can be powerful and can include parameters for substitution into the definition.

The following example of a macro definition produces a function that yields the maximum value of two numbers:
"define $\operatorname{MAX}(\mathrm{A}, \mathrm{B})(\mathrm{A})>(\mathrm{B})$ ? (A) : (B) )
This expression uses what's called a ternary or conditional operator (exprl? expr2: expr3). It first evaluates expr1; if this expression is true, the result is expr2; otherwise, the result is expr3. 1'll return to thts later.

Next in Listing 1 comes the header main() Identifying this as the main program. then declaration of variables. The counters of characters, words, and lines are integers; If you run this on an exceptionally large fle (greater than 32 K ), you should declare them as long integer variables.

The While loop contains the heart of the program. The expression $\mathbf{c}=$ getchar () reads the next character from the standard input and assigns its value to the variable c. Then, the program checks the character for an EOF. If it finds one, GETCHAR returns a value of -1 ; otherwise GETCHAR returns the character value. This is the reason for declaring $c$ as an integer value-a char variable is 8 bits and can hold only 256
values, providing no way to distinguish EOF from one of the characters.

When the program reads a character, it Incrementa the character counter ( ++ nc]. When lt finds an EOF character, it increments the number of lines $[++n]$.

Next, the program checks the character for "white space" characters; that ls, blanks, tabs, and end-of-line characters (EOLs). The logical operator || (logical or) connects logical tests.

C evaluates expressions containing || from left to right and ends the evaluation when an expression is true. Similarly, the logical operator \&\& (logical and) proceeds from left to ight and ends when it evaluates a falae expression. This differs from languages such as Pascal or Fortran, which evaluate the entire expression each time it executes before determining its truth value. For example, the Pascal statement:
IF X < > 0 AND ( $1 / \mathrm{X}$ ) > 3 THEN statement:
will always abort on a divide-by-zero error If $X$ is zero. A similar statement using the $C$ operators will not abort.

If the program finds a white space character, it sets the flag variable 'Inword' to false, indicating that the program is currently not in a word. If it finds another character and inword is false. then the program sets inword true to reflect the atart of a word and increments the number of words $(++n w]$.

The last part of the program uses the library routine PRINTF to display its summary. This information outputs to the file "stdout." for which the default device is the system console or video display.

## Functioning

The examples l've given so far don't tax the power of C. Now l'll introduce some

```
        Prugram lisilug| Count (from The C Programming Language).
        This example program is taken from The C programming Language by
        B;ian W. Kernighan and Dennis M. Ritchie, Page 18
*/
```

```
#define YESS I
```

\#define YESS I
ldefine NO O
ldefine NO O
tdefine EOF -1
tdefine EOF -1
maln() / count lines, words, and chars in the input */
maln() / count lines, words, and chars in the input */
int c, nl, nw, nc, inword;
int c, nl, nw, nc, inword;
inword = NO:
inword = NO:
nl * nw = nc=0;
nl * nw = nc=0;
while ( (c getchar() ) t=EOF)
while ( (c getchar() ) t=EOF)
t+nc;
t+nc;
if (c %= '\n')
if (c %= '\n')
++n1;
++n1;
If( (c=m',') || (c=m= '\n') i| (c== '\t'\rangle)
If( (c=m',') || (c=m= '\n') i| (c== '\t'\rangle)
1nWOYd = NO:
1nWOYd = NO:
else
else
if (inWOLd == NO) ।
if (inWOLd == NO) ।
InWOId = YES:
InWOId = YES:
++nW;
++nW;
}
}
printf{";d \&d %d\n*, n1, nw, nc);

```
        printf{";d &d %d\n*, n1, nw, nc);
```

more advanced features, starting with functions.

In most other languages, functions are separate entities of code that perform some calculations and return a single value. In C, functions describe logical blocks of code that perform a related task. Functions may or may not return a value; they combine the capabilities of Pascal's functions and procedures.

Unlike Pascal, C lets you declare functons in any order within a program module. What's more, you can write and complle functions separately. C encourages you to subdivide your code into logical blocks and to build on these blocks.

Previously, I defined a macro to return the maximum of two numbers (look back at it for a moment). One side-effect of using macros is that the expressions are reevaluated for each repetition of the parameter In the substitution string. In the example above, the compller evaluates twice the expression you substituted for A and B.

If you need a maximum value function extensively, defining MAX as follows might be much more efficient:

```
Int max(a,b)
int a,b;
I
    return ( (a>b) ? a : b );
}
```

This function evaluates only integer parameters, while the macroevaluates a maximum value for any type of data you supply as parameters. You gain efficlency because the compiler generates code to evaluate all parameters prior to calling the functionthe function has to work with only a single numerical value for each parameter.

Another benefit of C is its excellent handiling of pointers, variables that contain the address of another varlable, thereby pointing to the variable. You can use the unary operator * to denote the next operand as the address of a specific type of data Item you want to manipulate. The unary operator \& instructs the compller to use the operand'a address instead of its value. For example, you could declare ptr as a pointer to a float (fioat *ptr) and pi as a real variable (float pl). then write:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ptr }=\& \mathrm{pl}: \\
& \text { "ptr }=3.14159 ;
\end{aligned}
$$

The first statement assigns the variable pi'a address to the pointer variable, so the second atatement is the same as writing $\mathrm{pl}=3.14159$. If you're confused, my next example ahould help clarify things.

Arraya are closely related to pointers. In fact, in most cases you can use them interchangeably. Any array operation you can do with subscripting can also be done with pointers.

You define arrays as in most other languages. The statement int numbers[ 100 ) defines an array of 100 consecutive integer values that you access via subscript values from zero through 99 . Note that the index value begins at zero so the highest

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| CP/A-6022.30 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | - | WA | N/ |
| TRS-80 MOO1. It 440 | - | NMA | $\cdot$ | N/4 | N/4 |
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- Device-independent graphics (wame graphic commenas on al compurare)
- 6-54 digits of precision (brectiable by usert)
- Built-in interactive editor and compiler-to compile and execute, fust type "run."
- Choice of alphanumerics labels or line numbers
- Chaining with shared variables


## ZBASIC


value is one less than the maximum dimension value. $C$ also supports multidimensioned arrays, but you soon learn that you can better write these expressions as arrays of pointers.

1 don't want to spend too much time on pointers and arrays, but I'll demonstrate some of their power in a more detailed example (sorry. this one doesn't work with the $C$ interpreter accompanying this art. cle (see p. 41)).

## Searching guestions

Program Listing 2, Find, finds a specified string in a text file. It interrogates the command line for parameters and a string to search for. Then it scans input read from the standard input file (stdin), searching for the text string. The optional parameters can specify whether the program displays lines containing the string and whether it displays corresponding line numbers along with the text. The command syntax is FIND $[-x][-n]$ string, where the $x$ and n parameters are optional and "string"' represents any string not containing blanks or other delimiters.

The first statement defines the maximum number of characters you can put on any one line. It uses the preprocessor control statement \#define to establish the symbolic name MAXLINE with the proper buffer size.

The main program declaration-main (arge,argv)-tells the compiler that you want to interrogate the command line parameters. The variable arge provides a count of parameters on the command line, including the command name. The varable argv is an array of pointers, each corresponding to the starting character of each command string. Note that you must declare these two variables just after the main program header.

The next statement declares the line buffer and a pointer to a character. The program also declares variables for the line counter and for flags to determine whether to display lines containing the string and their line numbers.

The first While loop scans the command line arguments for the $x$ and $n$ parameters. The first part, $--\operatorname{argc}>0$, tells the While loop to look at parameters while the parameter count is greater than zero. The - - operator decrements the counter before testing it.

The second part of the While clause tests the first character of the parameter for a leading minus sign, which is required to identify the parameters. The expression $\left(^{*}++\operatorname{argv}\right)[0]=={ }^{\prime}$-' requires de. talled explanation. Argv is an array of pointers to character strings. The first pointer is for the command name in some systems. The ${ }^{*}+$ argv says to increment to the next pointer and then use that value. You need parentheses around this expression because of the evaluation priority of the operators * and ++ . The [0] looks at the parameter's first character.



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and the remaining part of the test compares this parameter to a minus sign.

The program lets you specify the two parameters separately or In one command switch (e.g., -nx). The For statement scans the remaining characters on the selected parameter for valid switch options. The Switch statement checks the options and sets the appropriate flags or displays an error message if the option is invalid.

When the While loop is completed, arge should equal 1 , signifying that only the String parameter remains. The if statement checks for a string present and prinis an error message and exits if it is not.

The Else clause for this if statement is the heart of the program. It gets a line. checks for the string. performs the designated functions, and continues untll there are no more lines in the input stream.

Two functions, Index and GETLINE. do these tasks. The Index function searches the line buffer for the string. If the string is found, Index returns an integer representing the starting position in the buffer. If the string isn't found. Index returns a -1 (this is a normal C function exit showing that the desired function was not done).

GETLINE reads characters from the input file and examines them for an end-ofline character. If it doesn't find an EOL, the program inserts the character into the buffer up to the limit specifled. If it finds an EOL, it terminates the buffer as a normal C string (with a zero byte ' $\backslash 0^{\prime}$ ) and returns with the actual length of the line. If no line is avallable, GETLINE returns a zero value.

Index handles the string and line buffers as character arrays. Note that the function declaration of the two arrays doesn't have to specify the size of the array; it merely tells the compiler that the two variables represent character arrays.

The first For loop initializes the line buffer Index " 1 " and tests the character element $s[1]$ for nonzero. This means the program hasn't reached the end of the buffer. The staternent part of this For loop is a block consisting of another For statement and a completion test.

This For loop contains an expression with the comma operator as the initializing expression $[j=1, k=0]$. which executes once. The loop test consists of two parts: a test to see if $\mathrm{t}[\mathrm{k}]$ is zero (end of search string) followed by a comparison of the buffer to the string [s $(\mathrm{j}]==\mathrm{t}[\mathrm{k}]$ ].

The last part of the statement consists of two expressions separated by another comma forming the increments for the array indexes. Since the For statement expressions do all the work, no further action is required and the semicolon signifles a null statement.

When the program extts from the For statement, one or both conditions are true: The search string has been exhausted or the string does not match. The If statement tests for a string match and returns an appropriate result.

That's how you do it with arrays. Now 80 Micro, December 1985-47

Unions can exist within structures and structures may be in unlons. You reference unions using the same operators as for structures.

## How Fast Is C?

I included one last programming example as a test of C's performance. Program Listing 3. Sleve. contains source listings in Basic, Pascal, and $C$ for the Sleve of Eratosthenes prime number generator. which has become the de rigueur benchmark test. 1 ran these tests with compllers for Basic, Pascal, and C on a Model 4P and a Tandy 2000. Flgure 4 shows the results.

## Choosing a Compiler

The compiler is the most important part of any $C$ language software package. Compilers usually generate Assemblylanguage output that you must assemble. You should get one that generates native Assembly language using standard mnemonics if you want to modify your Assem. bly code.

For example. Aztec's package generates code in standard assembler format: you can't use it with Microsoft's assembler but Manx's assembler really ls better anyway. Your compller must be able to handle the language as defined in The C Programming Language by Brian W. Kernighan and Dennis M. Ritchie (PrentissHall. \$19.95). If you're interested in C, you must have a copy of this book.

Your compler also must support fuil preprocessor macro definitions and conditional compllation controls if you're going to easily port your software from one computer to another.

Aztec C prides itself on just this type of support. I have moved programs written for the Model 4 to the Tandy 2000 and IBM PC with relative ease.

Other support software is vital also. This includes the library support. A full Unixlike library is essential. Of the compllers I have seen. Aztec is best in this area. Unixstyle utilities are also necessary. Make is a utility that updates complex modular programs by recognizing modules that need recompiling, compiling them, and linking them together. A source level debugging tool helps flind those kinky problems that occur from time to time. Another needed tool is a library manager so you can make your own libraries of complled functions or update existing ones.

On the IBM PC and other 16-bit computers. the compiler should be able to handle all combinations of memory models. This means that you should be able to select code space less than or greater than 64 K . Similarly, you should be able to use more than 64 K of data space or limit yourself to the smaller configuration. Not all 16-bit complers support this.

## And Finally

C isn't for everyone. It is not a panacea
for programming problems. You can do most simple programming tasks in Baslc. and C is more difficult to use than many languages. As Fig. 4 shows, complle times
are relatively long and can significantiy slow program development.

Why. then. is C so popular? It is outstanding for software development. The

```
Listing 3 contmued
    90 FOR J = 0 TO 0190
    10日 IP NOT FLAGS(J) THEN GOTO 170
    110 PRIME = J +J + 3
    120. PRINT PRIME,
    130 POR K = J+PRIME TO 0190 STEP PRIME
    140 PLAGS (K) = %
    150 NEXT
    160 COUNT = COUNT + 1
    178 NEXT
    10日 NEXT
    190 PRINT COUNT;" primes."
(b) program sieve(output);
    const
        size = 0190;
        sizel = 8191;
    var
        i, prime, k, count, iter : integer;
        flags ; array[|..sizel] of boolean;
    begin
        write('10 iterations: ');
        for iter := l to 10 do
            begin
                count := 0;
                for i := 0 to size do
                    flags[i] := true;
            for i := to size do
            1f flagsli] then
                begin
                prime := i + i + 3;
                write(prime:0):
                k := i + prime;
                while (k<=size) do
                        begin
                        flags[k]:= false;
                        k := k + prime;
                        end;
                        count := count + 1;
                end;
            end;
        writeln(count,' primes.'),
    end.
(c) /* Benchmark */
    Include <stdio.h>
    define SIZE 0190 /* size of the number array */
    Idefine SIzEl 0191 /* SIZE + 1 */
    define NTIMES 10 /* number of times to execute loop %/
    |efine TruE l
    |efine FALSE a
    char flag[SIZEl];
    main() /* compute primes using the Sieve of Eratosthenes */
    {
        register int i, j, k, count, prime;
        printf("&d iterations: ",NTIMES);
        for (i=1; i <a NTIMES; i++)
        {
            count = a;
            for (j = 0; f <= SI2E; j++)
                flag[j]= TRUE;
            for (j=0; j<=SIZE; j++)
            if (flag[j])
            1
                        prime = j + j + 3;
                    /* printf(" sd *,prime); */
                    for (k = j+prime; k <= SIZE; k te prime)
                        Elag{k} = EALSE; /* discard multiples */
                        count++;
                l
            l
        }
        printf("&d primes.\n", count):
        exit(0);
    }
```

Unions can exist within structures and structures may be in unions. You reference unions using the same operators as for structures.

## How Fast Is C?

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    100 IF NOT FLAGS(J) THEN GOTO 170
    110 PRIME = J + J + 3
    120 P PRINT PRIME,
    130 FOR K J JPRIME TO 0190 STEP PRIME
    140 FLAGS (K) = 0
    150 NEXT
    160 COUNT = COUNT + 1
    170 NEXT
    100 NEXT
    190 PRINT COUNT;" primes.*
(b) program sieve(output);
        const
        size = 0190;
        sizel = 8191;
        var
        i, prime, k, count, iter : integer;
        flags : array[0..sizel] of boolean;
        begin
        write('10 iterations: '),
        for iter := 1 to 10 do
            begin
                count := 0;
                for i := 0 to size do
                flags{i\:= true;
            for i := to size do
                if flags[i) then
                    begin
                prime := 1 + 1 + 3;
                write(prime:0);
                k :* i + prime;
                while (k <= size) do
                    begin
                        flags[k] := false;
                        k := k + prime;
                        end;
                count := count + 1;
                end;
            end;
        writeln(count,' primes.');
    end.
c) /* Benchmark */
    #include <stdio.h>
    #define SIZE 0190 /* size of the number array */
    #define SIzEl 0191 /* SIZE + 1 */
    #define NTIMES 10 /* number of times to execute loop */
    #define TRUE l
    #define FALSE O
    char flag\SIZEl];
    main() /* compute primes using the Sieve of Eratosthenes */
    l
        register int i, j, k, count, prime;
        printf("8d iterations: ",NTIMES);
        fOI (i=1; i <= NTIMES; it+)
        f
            count = 0;
            for (j = O; j <= SIZE; j++)
                flagljl= TRUE;
            for ( }j=0;j<=S12E:j++
            If (flaglj])
            {
                        prime = j + j + 3;
                        /* printe(" &d ",prime); */
                    for (k = j+prime; k <= SIZE; k += prime)
                                    flag[k] = FALSE; /* discard multiples */
                                    count++;
                }
            }
        }
        printf("%d primes.\n", count};
        exit(0);
    }
```

|  |  |  | Basie |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | C | Pascal | Interpreter | Compller |
| Model 4/4P |  |  |  |  |
| Source file sizc | 836 | 811 | 344 | 344 |
| Exceution flle size | 8.785 | 19.076 | 21,927 | 33,092 |
| Source time (seel | 123 | 62 | N/A | 179 |
| Execution time (secl | 27.1 | 175 | 945 | 20.3 |
| Tandy 2000 |  |  |  |  |
| Source file size | 896 | 896 | 384 | 384 |
| Execution file slze | 3.942 | 27,148 | 52,672 | 23,248 |
| Source time (secl | 62 | 84 | N/A | 67 |
| Execution time (sec) | 3.3 | 4.2 | 569 | 6.0 |
| The code stze listed for the Bastc tnterpreter tncludes the stze of the interpreter itself. The compllation times listed inciude the time requtred to assemble, link, and/or convert the source code into a stand-alone program. |  |  |  |  |
| Moctel.4/4P: TRSDOS 06.02.00 Disk Operating System Microsoft BASIC Interpreter O1.01.00 Microsoft BASCOM Complter verston 5.35 Markx Aztec-C80 Version $1.06 B$ TRS-80 (Alcor) Pascal 02.00.00. |  |  |  |  |
| Tandy 2000: MS-DOS Disk Operalling System Version 02.11.02 <br> Microsoff BASIC Interpreter 01.03 00 <br> Microsoft BASCOM Compller Version 5.50 <br> Manx Aztec.Cs6x Version 3.20C <br> Microsoft PASCAL Verston 3.13. |  |  |  |  |
| Figure 4. Sieve of Erotosthenes comparison. |  |  |  |  |

biggest cost factor in developing software ls the time required to design, write, and debug the code. If you can reduce any of these factors, your proflt will increase. C does this in a major way, slnce it makes coding routines in Assembly language (a lengthy process) virtually unnecessary.

Other important factors in software design are overall size and speed. As you can see from the simple example in Fig. 4, the code a good C compler produces is far smaller than that of other compilers for microcomputers. Also, C's complled code executes as fast as, and often faster than, that of other complers.

If you're interested in programming applications software and want to explolt your computer fully, you must have a compiler. C lets you run your software on the widest possible variety of systems, and 1 highly recommend that you investigate it.

John B. Harrell III writes about programming and edits Spreadsheet Beat. You can contact him c/o 80 Micro, 80 Plne St., Peterborough, NH 03458.


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| :--- | ---: | :--- |
| short | 8 bits | typedef |
| int | 16 bits | static |
| unsigned | 16 bits | auto |
| long | 32 bits | extern |
| float | 32 bits | struct $/$ bit fields |
| double | 64 bits | union |

Execution speed on the Model 3 for 10 iterations of the prime number program published in Byte, Jan 83, page 284.
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#### Abstract

Multi-Basic is a TRS-80 BASIC compatible compiler. The Model 4 version supports everything in the TRSDOS 6 BASIC interpreter except the COMMON statement. The same support is provided in the Model 1 and 3 versions so programs are portable. The CMD statement is the only statement from the Model 1 and 3 BASIC interpreters that is not supported.

Multi-Basic also supports advanced language features like multi-line procedures and functions, recursion, and dynamic string management (no long pauses for garbage collection).


Execution speed on the model 3 for 10 iterations of the prime number program published in Byte, Jan 83, page 286.

| BASIC Interpreter | 4570 secs. |
| :--- | ---: |
| Multi-Basic | 89 secs. |

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by Dsvid H. Pleacher

> Hoops covers the court in recording and reporting basketball statistics by team or player.

Reading through a sheet of basketball statistics may not substitute for the give and take of live play but, as any high school coach can tell you, the numbers give you the lowdown on team performance. My Model I/II/4 basketball statistics program, Hoops, keeps track of a team's record, an Individual's record, and overall game statistics (see the Program Listing and Fig. 1).
Hoops lets you print out five different reports: the team record (see Fig. 2), team totals by game (see Flg. 3), cumulative totals for each of the team members (see Flg. 4), an individual player's statistics, and the printout for a particular game.

## Getting Organized

The key to Hoops' statistical manipulation lies in its file handing (see the Table for Hoops' line descriptions). The program uses both random-access and sequential files; lt opens random•access flles using Basic's buffer 1 and sequential files with buffer 3.

Hoops records up to 20 players' statistics $\ln$ random-access files called PLAYER1/TXT, PLAYER2/TXT, and so on. Each of these files contains records; record i holds the statistics for game 1 , record 2 for game 2, and so on. Hoops stores the team totals for each game in the ran-dom-access file called PLAYER21/TXT, and the opponents' totals for each game in PLAYER22/TXT.

Hoops also uses five sequential files. TEAMINFO/TXT contains the school's (or team's) name, the coach's name, the year, the number of wins and losses, and the number of players on the tearn. Games/ TXT contains the name of the opponent, the date, whether it's a home or away game, and the score for each game.

Players/TXT contains the names and jersey numbers of all the players. Hoops keeps the cumulative totals for a team in Totals/TXT. It initially fills this file with zeros. Hoops uses one other file, TEMP. FILE/TXT, when you make corrections; the program opens it through buffer 2.

## File-Handling Routines

To see how Hoops' file-handllng routines work, follow the routine for adding a player to the team (lines 4470-4570). When you select the option to add a player from the main menu, Hoops first opens the sequential file TEAMINFO/TXT for input and reads the data from it. Then it opens the sequential file Players/TXT for input and reads the data from that file. Finally, it opens the sequential file Totals/ TXT and reads the totals for each player from that file.

After you enter the additional players and their corresponding jersey numbers, Hoops opens the sequential files Players/ TXT and Totals/TXT for output, and writes the updated data to them. For example, if you just added the 16 th player to a team, the routine opens the random-access file PLAYER16/TXT and fields it. This file contains player $16 \cdot \mathrm{~s}$ statistics for each game. If you already played four games when you add player 16 to the team, Hoops fills the first four records with zeros using the RSET (lines 790-860) and Put (line 880) statements.

Often, Hoops accesses several files to make one printout. For example, to print the statistics for the third game, you need the sequential files TEAMINFO/TXT, Games/TXT, and Players/TXT: and record 3 of each of the random-access files PLAYER1/TXT, PLAYER2/TXT. . .PLAY. ER22/TXT.

## Using Hoops

Use the template in Fig. 5 to record game statistics during play. You can later add this data to the program's statistical files.

To use Hoops, enter Basic with three varlable files and run the program. (Hoops has a fun but time-consuming opening display. Delete lines 80 and 5150-5350 to eliminate it.)

To enter data for a new team, select optlon A from the main menu. Hoops prompts you for the school (or team) name, the coach's name, and the players' names and jersey numbers. if you make
an error, Hoops lets you correct it at the end of each record input.

Once you enter this information, you can choose any of Hoops' other options: add a player, type in statistics for a garne, make corrections to prevlously entered data, or print out reports. If, by mistake, you select the option to update statistics or the option to add a player, you are given a chance to exit from that module immediately.

Hoops lets you enter a zero for a particular category by pressing the enter key. This is useful when a team member plays only two minutes in a game and most of that player's statistics are zeros.

To print out the statistics, you need a printer with a 110 -column capability. You must use 11 - by 14 -inch paper if your printer prints 132 columns, condensed printIng if you have an 80 -column dot-matrix printer, or elite printing for a dalsy-wheel printer. Feeding slngle sheets of $81 / 2$ by 11 inch paper sideways makes excellent printouts on a dalsy-wheel printer.

## Hoops' Limitations

You can enter only the 13 statistics the program uses. Although these are probably the most basic basketball statistics, some coaches might keep additional statistics, like minutes played.

You need to keep players' names to 20 characters, and opponents' names to 14. 1 did this to keep the printouts to 110 columns.

Write to David H. Pleacher at 5047 Caroline Ave., Stephens Clty, VA 22655.

##  <br> System Requirements <br> Models I and 4 with changes Model III <br> 32K RAM <br> Disk Baslc <br> Printer (1 10-column)



## Model I change:

Remove POKEs.
Model 4 changes:
Correct PRINT @ locations.
Change 960 to 1200 in lines 160 and
200.

Remove POKEs
Delete opening display: lines 80 and 5150-5350.
Change \% to $\backslash$ (clear key with? key).

Figure 1. Program changes for the Models I and 4.
 1984-85

Coach: Bill Isherwood Wons 9 Loat: 1

| Gama | Date | Opponant |  | Deore |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Opponent |  |  |  |  |

Figure 2. The team record.


Figure 3. The team totals by game.

| John Handley High school gasketball Statistlcs$1984-85$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | gama | Totale |  |  |  |  |  | Reb. Trn <br> Avg. Ovr |  | 1 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Drw } \\ & \text { Fou } \end{aligned}$ | St1 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 日lk } \\ & \text { Sht } \end{aligned}$ | F |
| 1 | Playsar | G | Otr | PGM | PGA | PG | FTM | FTA | FT | Pta. | Sco. Avg. | Of $f$ Reb | Dst <br> Reb | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Tot } \\ & \text { Reb } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 19 | Drayne Rlchardeoo | 10 | 21 | 1 | 9 | 11.1 | 2 | 7 | 28.6 | 4 | 0.4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 9.3 | 8 | 8 | 0 | 7 | - | 6 |
| 12 | Evan Humbert | 19 | 37 | 19 | 45 | 42.2 | 25 | 34 | 73.5 | 63 | 6.3 | 7 | 23 | 38 | 3.9 | 25 | 65 | 2 | 28 | 1 | 25 |
| 13 | garold grown | 3 | 4 | 2 | 9 | 22.2 | g | 1 | 9.8 | 4 | 1.3 | A | 1 | 1 | 0.3 | - | 8 | 0 | ■ | 8 | . |
| 14 | Jason Morgan | 19 | 38 | 73 | 148 | 52.1 | 25 | 43 | 58.1 | 171 | 17.1 | 27 | 16 | 43 | 4.3 | 31 | 30 | 2 | 48 | 3 | 31 |
| 21 | Joe wllson | 9 | 34 | 24 | 51 | 48.8 | 14 | 23 | 68.9 | 62 | 6.9 | 21 | 19 | 48 | 4.4 | 17 | 12 | 2 | 28 | 5 | 27 |
| 32 | John Morgsn | 10 | 30 | 78 | 168 | 48.8 | 42 | 63 | 66.7 | 198 | 19.8 | 39 | 43 | 82 | 8.2 | 27 | 18 | 1 | 15 | 24 | 23 |
| 54 | Mike gardwere | 10 | 36 | 36 | 75 | 48.1 | 5 | 12 | 41.7 | 77 | 7.7 | 29 | 37 | 66 | 6.6 | 18 | 6 | 0 | 18 | 8 | 22 |
| 44 | Mario Pritchett | 10 | 33 | 16 | 41 | 39.8 | 12 | 17 | 79.6 | 44 | 4.4 | 5 | 11 | 16 | 1.6 | 12 | 14 | \% | 18 | 1 | 9 |
| 40 | richard Pell | 18 | 38 | 12 | 34 | 35.3 | 6 | 8 | 75.4 | 30 | 3.8 | - | 12 | 28 | 2.8 | 1 | 1 | - | 2 | 1 | 14 |
| 34 | M1ks Look | 8 | 18 | 4 | 12 | 33.3 | 4 | 7 | 57.1 | 12 | 1.5 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 9.6 | 3 | 8 | 8 | 3 | - | 2 |
| 21 | Jaff vasi | 3 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 68.8 | 9 | 1 | 0.1 |  | 2.0 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 2.8 | 3 | 1 | - | - | 9 | 1 |
| 22 | Dansel Robinson | 4 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 66.7 | - | C | 8.8 | 4 | 1.8 | 2 | - | 2 | 2.5 | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | 8 | 2 |
|  | Juda Sparrou | 6 | 8 | 2 | 3 | 66.7 | 0 | 1 | 0.8 | 4 | 8.7 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 1.8 | 0 | $\square$ | , | 1 | 1 | 2 |
|  | Team Totala | 18 | 40 |  | 586 | 46.4 | 135 | 217 | 62.2 | 679 | 67.9 | 146 | 173 | 319 | 31.9 | 155 | 156 |  | 137 |  |  |
| - | Team - per gama | 1 |  | 27 | 59 | 46.4 | 14 | 22 | 62.2 | 68 | 67.9 |  |  | 32 | 31.9 | 16 | 16 | 1 | 14 | 4 | 16 |
| - | Opponente | 19 | 48 |  | 535 | 44.9 | 196 | 162 | 65.4 | 586 | 58.6 | 153 | 167 | 32日 | 32.8 | - | - | , | 9 | - | 155 |
| - | Opp. - per gama | 1 | 4 | 24 | 54 | 44.9 | 11 | 16 | 65.4 | 59 | 58.6 | 15 | 17 | 32 | 32.8 | - | - | d | d | 8 | 16 |

Ftgure 4. The curnulative totals for team members.

## John Handley High School Basketball Statistics

Game \#6 Opponent : James Wood Home


Figure 5. Template for recording game statistics




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## Lines

70－130
150－340
350－1770
1780－1970
1980－2490
2500－2580
2590－2710 2720－2890
2900－3100
3110－3370
3380－4460
4470－4570
4580－4800
4810－5110 5120－5140 5150－5350
5360－5400

## Description

Main program．
Most－often used sibbroutines．
Frequently used subroutines．
Main menu．
Statistics update module．
＂Team record＂module．
＂Team totals by game＂module．
＂Cumulative totals for team members＂module．
＂Statistics for individual player＂module．
＂Statistics for a particular game＂module．
Change statistics－make corrections．
＂Add team members＂module．
Initialization routine．
l＇rogram instructions．
Housckecping．
Opening display．
Error－handling routines．

Table．Program outline of Hoops．

## Program Listing．Hoops．

```
10 REM
28 REM
REM * Devid Pleecher *. 
30 REM *.John Hendley High School **
40 REM *PsO. Box 910, Winchester, VA 22601..
50 REM
60 REM ** Main Program **
70 CLEAR 50B:ON ERROR GOTO 5370
80 GOSUB 5168 GOSUB 5130
99 GOSUB 5130 , Housekeeping
10a GOSU日 482g , Inatructions
110 GOSUB 1790 : Menu
I2% GOSUB 1590 - End of Program
130 END
140:
15% REM * Subroutine to press <ENTER> to continue **
169 PRINTE968, "Press <ENTER) to continue. '1
170 IF INKEY$ <> CHRS(13) THEN I70
10g CLS : RETURN
190 REM * Subroutine for YES/NO answer **
200 PRINTe960, Is this informetion correct (Y/N) ?*)
210 POKE 16409,1:T$EINKEY$
220 IP T$ 〈> 'Y* AND TS <> "N* THEN 210
236 FOKE 16469,a : RETURN
240 REM * Print to TEAMTNFO/TXT file **
```



```
260 REM . Input from TEAMINFO/TXT file ..
```



```
2日g REM . Zero velues of T(x,y) **
290 POR XI=I TO 22&POR Yl=1 TO 20;T(XI,YI)=0:NEXT Y1;NEXT XI:RETURN
300 REM ** Print to TOTARS/TXT fiIE:.
310 OPEN"O",3,"TOTALS/TXT*
320 POR X=1 TO PIGOSUB 340 &NEXT XIEOR X=21 TO 22:GOSUB 340 &NEXT X
320 POR X=1 TO P
330 CLOSE:RETURN % YOR Y=1 TO 20:PRINT*3,T(X,Y) &NEXT Y:RETURN
356 REM * InPut from TOTALS/TXT file **
36日 OPEN"I*,3,'TOTALS/TXT*
370 FOR X=1 TO P;GOSUB 390 INEXT X:FOR X=21 TO 22:GOSUB 390 &NEXT X
3日日 CLOSE:RETURN
390 POR Y=1 TO 20:INPUT43,T{X,Y) :NEXT Y:RETURN
398 POR Y=1 TO 20:INPUT43,T(X,Y):NEXT Y:R
4I0 OPEN"O",3,"PLAYERS/TXT*
420 POR X=1 TO P:PRINT43, PS (X), 生; N$ (X) :NEXT X:CLOSE;RETURN
430 REM * Input from PLAYERS/TXT file *
440 OPEN 'I",3, 'PLAYERS/TXT*
45% FOR X=1 TO P:INPUT43,PS(X),NS(X) &NEXT X:CLOSR
```



```
47B RETURN
480 REM * zero velues of S(x) **
492 FOR XI=1 TO 20:S(X1)=0, NEXT XI:RETURN
56B REM A. zero values of A(x) :
510 FOR XI=1 TO 20;A (XI)=0,NEXT XI:RETURN
52g REM * Updete 12 Stetistics for pleyers end opporents **
530 PRINTP449, "Pleld Goals Mede*'; INPUT A(3)
540 PRINTP48I, 'Pield GoelE Attempted *) : INPUT A(4)
550 PRINT P513."Pree Throws Made*; & INPUT A(6)
560 PRINTe545, "Pree Throws Attempted", : INPUT A(7)
570 PRINTE577, "Offengive Rebounds0, ; INPUT A(11)
586 PRINTe689, "Defensive Rebounds", INPUT A(I2)
589 PRINTe689, Defensive Rebounds',
606 PRINTP673, "Assigts"; INPUT A(I6)
```



```
61g PRINTMT85, Draw offensive Poul5',
```

```
Lathing contunued
    630 PRINTR769,*Blocked Shots*, I INPUT A(19)
    640 PRINTEOD1, "POULE*, : INPUT A(20) : RETURN
    650 REM * Suf statistics for each individual player *
```



```
    680 If T }(x,7)=g THEN T T (X,0)=0 ELSE T T X,0)=T(X,6)/T(X,7)*10
    699 T(x,9)=T(X,3)*2+T(X,6):T(X,13) =T (X,11) +T (X,12)
    70日 IP T(x,1)>0 THEN T(X,10)=T(X,9)/T (X,1) :T (X,14)=T(X,13)/T(X,1)
    710 IP A(4)>0 THEN A(5)=A(3)/A(4)}10
    736 A(9)=2*A(3)+A(6):A(10)=A(9):A(23) =A(11)+A(12):A(14)=A(13): &RETURN
    740 REM * Porme player E1la nams fron player number **
    750 T$=STR$(X):T$=RIGHT$(T$,LEN(T$)-1):PS='PLAYER* +T$+*/TXT' ; REINURN
    760 REM * Open Random - Accssa Ella *
    768 REM ** Open Ran
    700 FIELD 1,2 AS QB$,2 AS PMS,2 AS PAS,4 AS PP$,2 AS PT$,2 AS P2$,4 AS P3$,2 AS P$
    ,2 AS SA$, 2 AS CO$,2 AS DR$,2 AS TR$,2 AS RA$,2 AS TN$,2 AS AAS,2 AS DP$, 2 AS ST$,
    2 AS BS$,2 AS POS:RETURN
    790 REM *& reet statistics in ths buffer **
    0日0 RSET OBS=MRI$(A(2)):RSET PM$=MRI$(A(3)):RSET FA$-MKI$(A(4))
    060 RSET QBS=MRI$(A(2)):RSET PM$MMKIS(A(3))tRSET PASMMKI$(A(4))
    010 RSET PPS=MXS$(A(5)):RSET PT$=MKIS(A(6))IRSET P2$=MKIS(A(7))
    020 RSET P3S=MMS$(A(0)):RSET PS=MKI$(A(9))IRSET SAS=MKI$$(A(10))
    038 RSET OOS=MKIS(A(11)):RSET DR$=MKIS(A(12)):RSET TRS=MXI$(A(13))
    050 RSET DF$=MRI$(A(17)):&RSET ST$=MRI$(A(10)):RSET BS$=MKI$(A(19))
    050 RSET DP$=MKI$(A(27)):RSET SN
    070 REM * * PUT INFO INTO R-A EILE**
    00日 PUT 1,G:CLOSEIRETURN
    090 REM * Sum team totala **
    908 S(1)=1:S(2)=4
    918 IP S(4)>8 THEN S(5)-S(3)/S(4)*100
    920 IP S(7)>8 THEN S(0)=S(6)/S(7)*1日㐘
    930S(9)=S(3)* 2+S(6):S(10)=S(9):S(13)=S(12)+S(12):S(14)=S(13)
    940 POR Y=1 T0 28:T(21,Y)=T (21,Y)+S(Y):NEXT Y
    950 IP T (21,4)>0 THEN T }(21,5)=T(21,3)/T(21,4) 10
    960 IP T (21,7)>0 THEN T (21,8)=T T21,6)/T (21,7)•100
    97! IP G>B THEN T(21,10)=T(21,9)/T(21,1):T(21,14)=T(21,13)/T(21,1)
    980 SO=S(9):RETURN
    990 REM * Change S() to A() *
    1000 POR Y=1 TO 2&:A(Y)=S(Y):NEXT Y;RETURN
    1010 REM * PRINT TO GAMES/TXT PILE **
    1020 IP G=1 THEN OPEN"O",3, "GAMES/TXT" RLSE OPEN*E*,3, "GAMES/TXT*
    1030 PRINT|3, O$;*,*,D$;",",HS;",",SU;ST:CLOSE:RETURN
    1049 REM * * * *
    1050 LPRINT" "tT$=S$+" Basketbali Statistics*'gOSUB 1110
    1060 LPRINT TAB(T) T$:LPRINT TAB(5B) Y$:LPRINT * :RETURN
    1070 REM . SNO
```



```
    1890 LPRINT TAB(T) T$ILPRINT * tRETURN
    1898 LPRINT TAB(T) T$tLPRINT 
    1110 T=LEN(TS) tT=INT((109-T)/2) tRETURN
    112g REM ** Aasign temporary variables to be printad **
    1130 TS='Sco. OEf DaE Tot Rab, Trables to be printa
```



```
    1140 LPRINT TAB(62), PRTURN
```



```
    SEl Sht P*:RETURN
    1178 T$=*-* +5TRING$(21,*-*):RETURN
    110日 T$=*-----------*ETUNN
    1190 T$m"g**'RETURN
    1208 T$=0 * "RETURN
    1218 T$=****RRTURN
    1220 T$=" ##':RRTURN
```



```
    1240}\mathrm{ TS=* t*,*|RETORN
    1250 TS=0 t *IRETURN
    1260 T$=** **IRETURN
    M, Date OpPonent % H/A * : RETURN 
    290 T$= #|f+`|RETURN
    130% TS="## Opponsnt: *:RETURN
    31g REM **** Inaert paper message *****:&RTURN
    1320 CLSIPRINT*DO you hava an Epeon Printar? *IGOSUB 210 IIF TS= *N* TBEN 1350
    1330 PRINT*DO you want compressed printing? "igOSUB 210
    1340 IP TS="Y* THEN LPRINT CHR$(25):P2=1
    1350 PRINTIPRINT"Plaase ingert papar in your printer."zPRINT
    1360 PRINT"Now Presa <ENTER> when you are ready to print.",iGOSUB 17e
    1370 PRINTzPRINT"Statiatics are now being printed.
    130日 PRINTIPRINT"Pleaee do NOT remova paper until the menu raappears on the* :
        PRINT"gCr aan.0:RETURN
    390 REM **** Change it? *****
    140 PRINT:PRINT*DO you wish to change it (Y/N)T";IGOSUB 210 IRETURN
    1410 REM **** Print Individual's atatiatice on Screan ****
    1424 PRINTP64, Player: ,P$(PN):
    142 PRINTS64, Player: ,PS(PN)
    430 PRNN
    1440 PRINT2257,CHR$(31), "Pleld Goals Made:",A(3)
    1458 PRINTe209, "Pield Goals Attenpted:', A(4);
    460 PRINTe321. Eree Throws Made: ;A(6),
    1470 PRINT0353."Free Thtows Attemptedt",A(7):
    1400 PRINTE305, OEfanciva Reboundat ",A(11)%
    1494 PRINT9427, "Defensive Rebounds:'; }\(12)
    150% PRINTe449; Turnoveret", *(15);
    1510 PRINTC481,*Asaistez*,A(16) ;
    152: PRINTe513, "Draw offensive pouls:*,A(17);
    1534 PRINTE545,"Stealat*,A(10):
```



```
    1556 PRINT,699,POUlsi*,A(2g),IRETURN
    1560 CLS:OPEN*I*,3,'GAMES/TXT
    1570 POR YI=1 TO GIINPUT$3,OS,DS,H$,SU,S%:PRINT Y1;O$;" - =%H$,:NEXT Y1
    58E CLOSEIRETURN
    1590 IP P2=1 THEN LPRINT CHR$(18):RETURN
    16*O RETURN
```


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（or DOS Command）as a sisgle keystrake．Press sule sey to exacuic commands！
ALPHABETIZED DIRECTORY DISPLAY－－Vicw
Burectory on I sereen（s solumns，solicd．Fostl）． FBND FILE－Search all directories for file．
DJRECTORE DIREE－－Display all sub－direciory names in an easily readable form．
CHANGE FILE ATTRIBUTES－－Mate files hidden．
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by Glen E. Sparks

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Everywhere you look these days, you see programs that use windows and pull-down menus. Everywhere, that is, except in Model III/4 Basic. But you Basic programmers needn't feel left out-with a high-resolution graphics board and BasicG, you can simulate a windowing environment in your own programs. You get the ability to display several windows of data or graphics simultaneously, manipulate pull-down menus, and create some dramatic animated graphics.

I'll explain how the windowing technique works, and how to use the commands avallable to you. For illustration, l'll also present a complete application program, a pie chart generator, that uses four windows and a pull-down menu.

## RAM with a View

The key to creating windows on the Models III and 4 is BasicG's View command. (BasicG is the graphics Basic that comes with Radio Shack's high-resolution board.) Essentially, this command makes your computer act as though a portion of the screen, called a viewporl or window, is in fact the entire screen. Therefore, you can erase or change a window without affecting the rest of the screen. You can write to, draw on, or clear only the last viewpor you defined.

When you clear a viewport, it erases everything underneath. You can deflne and clear viewports all day long if you want, stacking each new viewport on top of the last. Program Listing 1, Sinewave, and Program Listing 2, Prism Ring, create three-dimensional graphics effects using this technique (see Photos 1 and 2). You can also divide the screen and display windows next to each other.

Program Listing 3. Viewport, illustrates using windows to display data. It paints the entire screen with a pattern, defines the center of the screen as a viewport, clears the viewpon, and displays a message there. Then it repeats the process for a second viewport below and to the right of the first (see Photo 3).

Notice that when text reaches the border of a viewpor, it wraps around, just as it normally does at the edge of the fullwidth screen. Also notice that the two viewports aren't the same size. This means the text wraps around sooner on one than on the other. In your own pro-
grams, you'd have to include a subroutine to check the size of the viewporl and split words logically where needed.

In BasicG, you use the GLOCATE(X, Y), 0 statement instead of PRINT@ to display text at a specific place on the screen. GLOCATE defines the coordinates, and the command PRINT\#-3 does the printing. The syntax is the same whether you're printing over the entire screen or in viewports. However, once you've deflned a viewporf, the coordinate system becomes relative to that viewporl. In Listing 3, even though the windows aren't in the upper left-hand comer of the screen, the windows' upper lefl coordinates are 1,1 (line 210). You can therefore use the same subroutine to put data in any window by addressing the same $X, Y$ coordinates.

There's one hitch to all this: Because the computer treats a viewporl as an entire screen, you get an error message if you try to write past the parameters of the last viewporl you defined. To avoid this problem, 1 suggest you redefine the entire screen as a viewporl when you exit a program that uses viewports.

## Overwriting Concerns

As 1 mentioned above, defining a new window destroys anything under it on the screen. However, if you've seen commercial programs that use windows or pulldown menus (menus that slide down, covering a portion of the screen without destroying it), you probably noticed that the areas underneath appear to be intact. You can do the same trick with BasicG's Get and Put commands. (In this case, Get and Put don't work as they do with randomaccess files; they're special BasicG graphics commands.)

The statement $\operatorname{GET}(X 1, X 1)-(X 2, Y 2)$, VAR\% stores a section of the screen in an array (VAR\%) that you dimension earlier. Unlike the View command, this doesn't affect the screen. Also unlike View, this is a memory-hungry command. You might need a dimensioned array of 2.5 K to store a quarter of the screen.

Once you store a section of screen, however, you can use the Put command to display it over and over again with little memory penalty. This is useful for pulldown menus or for storing an area a viewporl overwrites. Program Listing 4, Circle, shows how this works; it draws a circle inside a box in the upper right comer of the
screen, paints over it, and then restores it. Substitute PRESET for PSET in line 80 to restore the image in inverse video.

You can use this technique to restore a portion of the screen you're going to overwrite with a viewport. Figure out how much area you'll overwrite and dimension an array large enough to store it. The appropriate formula appears in your graphics Basic manual. In a Get statement, save a section of screen comparable to the area you want covered, then use a Put statement to restore it after you use the window.

If you're working with viewports, you'll have to redefine the entire screen as a viewporl or redefine the section where you're restoring your data. Otherwise, you'll get an error message if you try to write past the confines of the last viewporl.

This might sound complicated, but it's easier done than said. Likewise pull-down menus. You simply design a menu and GLOCATE it to the screen much as you would a block of text on the normal screen. Save the menu with the Get command in an array large enough to hold it. Erase the graphics screen and proceed with your program.

When you need a pull-down menu, save the area that the menu will cover in another array with another Get statement. The two arrays are the same size. Use the Put command with the menu array to display the menu on the screen. After the menu's INKEY $\$$ routine, replace the original section of the screen and erase the menu at the same time by putting the second array back where you put the menu. The menu shrinks away as if it had never been there.

Using the methods l've described, you can write your own window programs with pull-down menus. Obviously, those monster multiwindow programs for MSDOS machines aren't written in Basic, but the logic is the same.

量觡
System Requirements

> Models III and 4 48K RAM BasicG High-resolution board Printer optional

## Pie Are Not Square

Windows is a ple chart program that puts the principles described above to work (see Program Listing 5). You can display up to four ple charts at a time on its four independent windows. A pull-down menu lets you manipulate the display.

When you run Windows, you'll see the pull-down menu form on the screen and quickly disappear. The program saves it in a Get array for later use. The input routine now prompts you for the title of a ple chart; the prompt appears on the nongraphics screen (in all, you have five screens-the normal screen plus four graphics windows). Your title can be any combination of numbers and letters up to 15 characters long.

Next, Windows prompts you for the period of time the pie chart covers; the same input restrictions apply here. Then you specify how many entries, or accounts. you want to chart. The limit, nine entries. is governed by the windows' size.

Now you choose the window where you want to display your data, that is, the chart's title and raw figures (see Photo 4). Type in a number from 1 to 4 . Window 1 is the screen's upper left corner. 2 is lower left. 3 is upper right, and 4 is lower right.

Next, you're prompted for the number of a window for the pie chart itself; again, type in a number from 1-4. The program does no error-checking here to see if you type in the same window number for both your data and the chart. if you indicate the same number. Windows will display the data, then immediately erase it and display the corresponding ple chart. I set up the program this way so you can display four ple charts at once, one in each window.

The next block of prompts repeats for each account you indicated. For each account. you type in an account name and amount. The name can be up to nine characters long. The amount's upper limit is 99.999.99. When you type in numeric data, don't use commas. since Windows reads them as delimiters.

If you need larger armounts, you can reformat the program's Print Using statements. However, you'll have less room for the account name if you do so.

The ple chart algorithm has a mechanism that excludes low amounts if the difference between amounts is great. This is necessary for clarity's sake-some slices would be comparatively too small to chart. All amounts you input are included in the total column, however. Since ple slices are numbered, you'll be able to tell which amounts didn't chart.

After you type in the last amount. Win. dows automatically goes to the graphics screen. draws all four windows, and displays the data and chart in the windows you specifled (see Photo 4).

At this point, you can call up the pulldown menu by tapping the spacebar. It


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> Delete line 160
> Change ltne 580 to:
> 580 LPRINT CHRS(27):CHIR\$(20):
> SYSTEM "GPRT2":RETURN
> Insert line 615:
> 615 SCREEN i
> Insert line 905:
> 905 SCREEN 0

> Figure. Modifications to Program Listing 5 for the Model 4.

appears in the middle of the screen as if it were on a shade that someone was pulling down (see Photo 5). Tap the spacebar again and the menu disappears.

To invoke a menu option, press the number key corresponding to the menu number on the screen. You can erase a window, dump the screen to the printer. or go back to the input subroutine. You don't have to erase a window that you plan to overwrite with a new ple chart or data; Windows does it automatically when you choose that window number during data entry.

When you send your report to the printer, you exit to BasicG in Model 4 mode or exit to TRSDOS $\ln$ Model III mode.

To run Windows on a Model 4. you must modify Listing 5 as shown in the Figure.

## Charting Your Own Course

The power of a window environment lies in its ability to display different data or types of data at the same time. I set up the windows in this program for visual effect and to show that a window's placement and size is arbitrary and not restricted to any one layout. Your requirements might sug. gest only two windows or more than four.

1 left the input section relatively simple. You have more than enough memory left over to add disk I/O routines for VisiCalc DIF flles or data base management interfaces. You should have no trouble finding ways to tailor Windows to your own specifications.

Glen E. Sparks is a programmer and a member of the Dearborn, MI, user's group. You can write to him at 6186 Custer, S. Rockwood, MI 48179.

## Related Articles

Rowell. Dave. 'Sifting Through GW-Basic." August, 1985. p. 46. A GW-Basic tutorial that covers the View command.
Also, see this month's installment of Dave's MS-DOS column, p. 92. for a Modei 1000 conversion of the Sinewave program.

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Photo 1. Sineurave's display.


Photo 2. Prtsm Ring's display.


Photo 3. Viewport's display.


Photo 4. Windows' data displays and pie charts.


Photo 5. Windows pull-down menu

## Program Lisiing 1. Sinewave.

```
10 ' SINE WAVE DESCENDS DOWN SCREEN
20 VIEW (0,0)-(639,239):CLR:SCREEN O 'set entire graphics screen to
viewport and clear it
30 C=55 'lower the number, the flatter the wave
40 J =0:Z1=5:Z2=.9:A=0:B=12
50 FOR X=A TO B STEP . }1
60 Xl=20*X:Y=SIN(X):Y1*139-C* (Y+1) 'sin wave algorithm--plot where
boxes are to be on screen
70 IF C< THEN 'if C<0 then error-send to endless loop or begin
        prog over
80 IF J>0 THEN C=C-.04 'increasing minus off C increases spaces
90 IF J>0 THEN Xl=Xl+2:Yl=Yl-.01
100 IF Xl<0 THEN Xl=X1*-.1
110 VIEW (X1,Y1)-(Xl+Z1,Y1+Z1),,1:CLR 'draw actual viewport (box)
    and clear its contents thus removing hidden lines
120 zl=Zl+Z2:NEXT 'make boxes in wave larger to midpoint of wave
130 z2=-Z2:JmJ+1 'if midpoint reached then make boxes smaller-J is
        counting variable for loop
140 IF J*2 THEN 160 'if second half wave made-go to screen holding
        100p
150 A=12:B=23:GOTO 50 'midpoint starting variables -execute first
        part of program with new values to make second half of wave
160 IF INKEY$=** THEN 160
```


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Most Model III programmers can't take advantage of interrupts because TRSDOS 1.3 doesn't use them, except to update the internal clock. Program Listing 1. Break In, gives TRSDOS 1.3 complete interrupthandling capability. Once you install the program. you can run up to 12 interruptdriven tasks simultaneously.
Interrupts lend themselves to countiess applications: type-ahead routines, printer spoolers, INKEY routines. and so on. I'll tell you how to write your own interrupt routines, and l'll provide you with a sample routine that adds a Scroll command to Basic.

## Clock Work

The Model III's clock hardware sends a special signal that interrupts the computer's central processing unit (CPU) so software in ROM can update the clock. These interruptions occur extremely fast-about every 33.333 milliseconds (ms.).

When a clock interrupt occurs, control jumps to location 4012 hexadecimal (hex). Under TRSDOS 1.3, location 4012 hex simply redirects the computer to 3018 hex. which updates the clock's time and takes care of other necessary chores. By changing the instruction at 4012, you can direct the computer to one of your own routines. For example, you could set up a program to trace what location in memory the CPU executes, or you could write a program that sounds an alarm at a certain time.


Program Listing 1. Break In.


Listing 1 continued

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| Listing 1 continued |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| H0928 |  | L0 | A，（HL） | gGET COUNTER VALUE |
| H6930 |  | AND | 7 | 1）DF SLOW INT，TO RUN |
| H6948 | FAST | RLCA |  | jDETERNINE INTPT LOCATIDN |
| 08958 |  | ${ }^{\text {LD }}$ | L，${ }^{\text {A }}$ | ；HL＝ADDRESS OF NEXT |
| 09968 |  | LD | g ， AFFB | 1 INTERRUPT 20 EXECUTE |
| 19978 |  | LD | E，（ HL ） | jDE－LOCATIDN DF TEE |
| H9988 |  | INC | 1 | ；STARTING 2 EYTES |
| H6999 |  | ${ }^{\text {L }}$ | $\mathrm{D}_{\text {（ }}$（HL） | TPOINTING TO YOUR INTRUPT |
| H1988 |  | PUSt | DH | 1 CDFY DE INTO IX |
| 01818 |  | POP | IE | IIX Contains a copy dr de |
| 01928 |  | EX | DE，HL | ；ExCHANGE DE AND HL |
| 01838 |  | ${ }^{\text {L }}$ | E，（HL） | tDE＝ACTOAL LOC．OF YOUR |
| 81848 |  | INC | EL | IINTHRRUPT ROUTINE |
| 61858 |  | LD | D，（HL） |  |
| 01860 |  | EX | DE， HL | f ExCHange de and tl again |
| 81878 |  | JF | （BL） | jEXECUTE YOUR ROUTINE |
| 10180 | REMOVE | ${ }^{\text {L }}$ | DE，DHFALT | innt．vector reset value |
| 18998 | ADD | CP | 12 | IIS TASK ${ }^{\text {P }}$ ，127 |
| 91180 |  | RET | NC | fRETORN IF MDRE TEAN 12 |
| 81110 |  | RLCA |  | GGET DFPSET VALUE |
| 01128 |  | ${ }^{\text {L }}$ | L，A | fill－tase locatidn in |
| 91138 |  | LI | E，HFFE | 1 TEE INTERRUPT TASE TABLE |
| 91148 |  | DI |  | TDISABLE INTERRUPTH |
| 01150 |  | LD | （HL）， E | IADD TEE TASE TO TABLE |
| 01168 |  | INC | HL | THOMF THE POINTEH |
| 01178 |  | ${ }^{\text {LD }}$ | （HL），D | IINSTALLATIDE COMPLETE |
| 91180 |  | EI |  | jEMABLE INTERRUPTS NGAIN |
| 81198 | CONST | RET |  | TRETURN 20 THE CALLER |
| 81281 | TIMER | DEFH | ${ }^{6}$ | 133，333 MS COUNTER |
| 1218 | DEFALT | DEFW | CONST | IDEFADLT INT，LOCATION |
| 91228 | START3 | POF | IX | ；RESTORE REGISTERS |
| 81238 |  | POF | IX |  |
| 81248 |  | POP | HC |  |
| 1258 |  | POP |  |  |
| 01268 |  | POF | $\boldsymbol{A F}$ |  |
| 91278 |  | POF | DE |  |
| 01298 |  | ${ }^{\text {JF }}$ | 30108 | f CONTINUE CLOCR HANDLER |
| 01298 |  | END | START |  |

Program Listing 2．Demo．


Program Listing 3．Scroll．

```
00170 
G日100 SCREEN EQU 
0020日 !
00210 fStart of Initialization Frocedure
0222日,
O日23日 ORG OF2日GE IINITIALIZATIDN AREA
0日240 STARTR
|0250
0260
81268
0828G
00290 LFSTRT
06390
0.310
#0328
80339
00339
80. 
0.360
STRT
```



```
IINITIALIZATIDN ARE
IGET 33,33 MS TIMER COUNT
IGET 33,33 MS TIMER COUNT
    IIS THE INTERRDPT WOR
    IF SD, FINISH INIT,
    ,SET COUNTER 20 25月0日
    JDECREMENT COUNTER
    IGET COUNT
    IIS TEE TIMER EQUANL TO &?
    IFINISHED THE LOOP?
    IF NOT, CONTINUE,
    IGET TIHER COUNT
    | STILL A EERD?
    IF NOT, TEEN FINISH INIT
```

| Addreas（hex） | Description |
| :---: | :---: |
| 4012 | Hook vector for $\ln$－ terrupts．ROM hooks there every 33.333 ms ．or so． |
| 4411 | A 2－byte area stor－ ing the highest usa－ ble memory location． |
| 3018 | ROM＇s interrupt－ handling routine． |
| FF52 | ADDTSK subrou－ tine．This adds a task to the inter－ rupt task table．DE <br> $=$ TCB address，A <br> ＝slot asslgnment． |
| FF4F | REMTSK subrou． tine．This removes a task from the in－ terrupt task table． A＝slot asslgn－ ment to remove． |
| FF5F | Timer location． <br> Timer is a 33.333 ms．counter incre－ mented about every 33.333 ms ． |
| FFOO－FF17 | Interrupt task table area．FFOO－FFOF are low－speed inter－ rupts；FF10－FF17 are high－speed ones． |

Table 1．Break In＇s routines．

Break $\ln$ glves you four interrupts at 33 ms ．Because this might be too fast for some applications，its remaining eight in－ terrupts occur at a low speed of about 267.67 ms ．With Break $\ln$ activated，you can run up to 12 routines at the same time without really affecting the clock＇s time．

When TRSDOS turns off the clock in－ terrupt，as it does for disk accesses，routines using the clock won＇t execute until TRS－ DOS turns the clock back on．Therefore． TRSDOS＇s clock isn＇t always accurate．

## Installment Pian

Break in controls your interrupt－driven routines，called tasks，via a task table con－ taining the addresses of 12 interrupt slots． The program contains all the routines you need to add or remove a task from the task table．Table 1 shows these routines＇ad－ dresses and requirements，along with some other locations worth noting． TRSDOS increments the value of a special 1 －byte location，called the timer，by 1 every 33.333 ms ．You could use lt ，for ex－ ample，as a seed value for a random num－ ber generator，since it constantly changes．

Once you assemble Listing 1 to disk， Break $\ln$ takes only a few seconds to $\ln$－ stall．When you run the program by typ－ ing in its／CMD file name，it asks whether you want to enable or disable the clock
interrupt routine. If you want to run inter-rupt-related programa. press the " $E$ " key. If you've already enabled the routine and want to disable it, press the " $D$ " key.
Enabling the routine activates 12 interrupts so they're ready to run your tasks. It also protects your program by setting the high-memory bytes at 4411 and 4412 hex to point to the flrst byte below the interrupt task table. This protects the table and the accompanying code, except in programs that erase all memory regardless of the high-memory setting.

Once you enable the interrupt-handling routine, don't use TRSDOS's Clear command, which clears all memory from 5600-FFFF hex. Before using Clear, run Listing 1 again and disable the routine.

Pressing the " $D$ " key turns off the in-terrupt-handling routine and stops the 12 Interrupts' operation. lt resets the highmemory locations to point to the top of memory (FFFF hex).

After you run Break in, it returns you to TRSDOS. Now you can load your own task driver software. Program Listing 2, Demo, is a demonstration routine; it lets you see exactly when the interrupt executes. To run the routine, assemble Listing 2 to disk and, with Break ln enabled, type $\ln$ Listing 2's /CMD fle name.

The message "Interrupt on!" appears on your screen. You should see a hyphen and an equals sign alternate in the screen's upper right-hand corner. The character changes each time the Interrupt executes.

Demo gives you a low-speed interrupt, executing every 267.67 ms . or so. To see what a fast interrupt looks like, change Hine 280 of Listing 2 to LD A.8. This assigns the task to the first high-speed slot, so it operates every 33.333 ms . Now run Demo again and watch what happens. The hyphen and equals sign should alternate extremely fast.

Again, don't use the Clear command. unless you want your computer to crash. If the characters atop alternating, it means you're running a program that disables interrupts. Going back to TRSDOS Ready ahould enable them again.

## Driver Education

Llsting 2 illustrates how to write your own task driver. To add a task to Break In's task table, you must meet the following requirements. Register DE must point to a 2 -byte address called the task control block (TCB), which contains the address of the driver's entry point. Register A must contain the interrupt's slot assignment: Slots zero to 7 represent low-speed interrupts, slots $8-11$ high-speed. Register HL must be destroyed after you add a task. On entry to your task driver routine, the IX register contains the TCB address.

Lines 240-320 represent Listing 2's inttialization routine. They set up the inter-rupt-handling routine in lines 400-480 and start it running. Lines $240-260$ clear the


| Listing 3 continued |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 01410 |  | 10 | (LEN), A | 1RESET FLAGS |
| 01420 |  | LD | (LEN2), A | ;RESET PLAGS |
| 01430 |  | POP | AF | 1RESTORE AF |
| 01448 |  | RET |  | ;RETURN |
| 01450 | ANJUST | PUSH | gL | ; SAVE REGISTERS |
| 01468 |  | Pust | AF' |  |
| 01476 |  | LD | A,64 | ,GET LENGTH OP message |
| 01488 |  | ${ }^{\text {L }}$ | (LEN), A | ; ADJUST POR SCREEN Clear |
| 01498 |  | LD | HL, BUPFER |  |
| 61580 |  | LD | C, A |  |
| 1510 |  | XOR | A | 1ZERO A REGISTER |
| 01520 |  | ${ }^{\text {L }}$ | (LEN2), A | ; RESET THIS COUNTER |
| 01536 | LOOP1 | L. | (8L), 208 | ;PILL-IN WITH A SPACE |
| 81540 |  | InC | : ${ }_{\text {L }}$ |  |
| 0155 |  | DEC | c | ; BUMP POINTERS ¢ COUNTERS |
| 01568 |  | LD | A, C |  |
| 01579 |  | CP | 0 | , COUNTER = ? |
| 01580 |  | JR | Nz,L00P1 | , CONTINUE UNTIL DONE |
| 01598 |  | 1 L | A, (PLAG) | , GET PLAG STATUS |
| 01608 |  | SET | 1, A | ; Busy, but available |
| 01618 |  | RES | 8, A | ; OUEUE IS AVAilable |
| 01620 |  | ${ }^{\text {L }}$ | (PLAG) , A | ; SAVE PLAG STATUS |
| 01630 |  | ${ }^{\text {L }}$ | A, 2 | ; busy, but available |
| 01640 |  | ${ }^{\text {L }}$ | (NOTIFY), A | ; NOTIFY BASIC OP THIS |
| 01656 |  | POP | $A F^{\text {a }}$ | ;RESTORE REGISTERS |
| 01660 |  | POP | HL |  |
| 01670 |  | RET |  | ; RETURN |
| 01688 | PROTCT | LD | A, 1 | ; SCROLL PROTECT 1 LINE |
| 01698 |  | LD | (16916), A | ;PROTECT IT |
| 01700 |  | RET |  | ;RETURN TO PROGRAM |
| 01718 |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 01728 \\ & 01730 \end{aligned}$ | ; Start | of hook | routine to | thinge using interrupt |
| 01748 | cmdeox | PUSH | AF | ; SAVE CONDITION CODES |
| 01750 |  | PUSH | DE |  |
| 01760 |  | E1 |  | ; ENABLE INTERRUPTS |
| 81776 |  | 1.0 | A, (BL) | ,GET COMMAND SYNTAX |
| 01780 |  | CP | '1' | if it a valid command? |
| 01790 |  | JR | 2,6000 | ;ip So, exec new routine |
| 01800 |  | POP | DE | ; RESTORE REGISTERS |
| 01810 |  | POP | AF | ;RESTORE CONDITION CODES |
| 91828 |  | JP | 5374 B | ; execute tbe basic comand |
| 01830 | GOOD | LD | A,1 | , TURN ON TBE INTERRUPT |
| 91840 |  | 1. | (OPRATE), A | ; SUbroutine |
| 01858 | GOOD2 | 1. | A, (PLAG) | , GEt Plag statos |
| 11860 |  | B1T | A, A | ; QUEUE AVAILABLE? |

Listing 3 continued
screen and notify you that the interrupt is working. Lines $300-310$ protect the interrupt from other data loadlng in memory.

Line 270 loads the TCB address ("Main'") lnto DE. Line 390 shows you that Main points to Main2, the task driver's entry point.

Line 280 loads A with the task's slot assignment: You have 12 slots numbered zero to 11 . In this case, the slot is zero, a low-speed interrupt. Line 290 calls the routine that adds the interrupt to the task table, which contains the 12 Interrupts' TCBs. Don't fool around with these locations in memory or the program might crash. Finally, line 320 exits to TRSDOS Ready, marking the end of the Initialization procedure.

Lines $400-480$ make up the task driver routine. Note that when the task has executed, it must return from the interrupt. Don't ever use a jump instruction to exit the routine or your computer will bomb. Lines 450 and 480 contain the return instructions, which return the processor from the interrupt so that the program it interrupted can continue running

To remove a task from the task table, all you have to do is specify in the A reg. ister which slot contains the task you want to remove, and call the REMTSK subroutine to do so. HL and DE are destroyed after the call to this subroutine.

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| Listing 3 continued |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 01878 | JR | Nz, GOOD2 | If NOT, hait until it is |  |
| 01889 | CALL | BUTTIN | ;ABORT PRESENT DUTY |  |
| 91890 | LD | C, $0^{1}$ | ;2ERO THE COUNTER |  |
| 91989 | INC | HL | ;POINT TO DATA TO PRINT |  |
| 61910 | Inc | HL |  |  |
| -1920 | L | DE, BUFFER | ; POINT TO BUFFER AREA |  |
| 1938 LOOP2 | LD | ${ }^{\text {A , ( }} \mathrm{HL}$ ) | jGET A DATA BYTE TO PRINT |  |
| B1948 | LD | (DE) , A | ;STORE CHAR IN GUFFER |  |
| 91958 | INC | HL | ; bump pointers |  |
| 01968 | INC | DE |  |  |
| -19/6 | Inc | C |  |  |
| 01989 | CP | - | flast character stored? |  |
| 01998 | JR | 2,L00F3 | if SO, THEN FINISBED |  |
| 92988 | CP | $1{ }_{1} 1$ | ;TERMINATER? |  |
| 92818 | JR | 2, ADJLOP | iff SO, ADIUST HL POINTER |  |
| 92928 | JR | LOOP2 | ; CONTINUE DNTIL DONE |  |
| 92930 LOOP3 | LD | A, C | ;AND STORE THE COUNTER |  |
| 82848 | LD | (LENN), A | jValue in stornge slot |  |
| 92959 | L | A, (flag) | ; GET FLAG Status |  |
| 92068 | SET | B, A | ;haiting por the quede |  |
| 02878 | RES | 1, A |  |  |
| 2288 | RES | 2, A |  |  |
| 82998 | LD | (FLAG) , A | SAVE PLAG Status |  |
| 92108 | DEC |  | ; CORRECT POINTER |  |
| 02118 | POP | DE | ;RESTORE REGISTERS |  |
| 02128 | POP | ${ }^{\text {ar }}$ | ; RESTORE CONDITION CODES |  |
| 2138 | RET |  | ; CONTINLE ON WITH PROGRAM |  |
| G2148 gUTTIN | LD | A, (FLAG) | IGET FLAG Status |  |
| 2150 | RES | 9, A | INOT BDSY... |  |
| 02168 | RES | 1,A | ; NOT BDSY NOW. . |  |
| 02178 | LD | (FLAG) , A | ISAVE FLAG STATUS |  |
| 02109 | XOR | ${ }^{\text {A }}$ | ; 2 ERO A TO RESET |  |
| 92198 | LD | (LEN), A | ITAIS FLANG... |  |
| 92208 | LD | (LEN2), A | IAND THIS FLAG... |  |
| 12218 | ${ }^{\text {L }}$ | (NOTIFY) , A | SAND THIS FLAG |  |
| 92228 ADJLDP | RET |  | IRETURN TO CALLER |  |
| $12240^{\text {2 }}$ | XOR | A | TPOINT 10 TEE SIGN |  |
| 2258 | LD | (DE) , A | \% ERO IT OUT |  |
| 82260 | INC | DE | SREPOSITION DE |  |
| 12278 ADJLP2 | ${ }_{\text {LD }}$ | A, ( $\mathrm{HL}_{\text {L }}$ ) | continue until pound g |  |
| 92289 | INC | BL | IBUMP POINTER |  |
| 92298 | ${ }_{\text {CP }}$ | ${ }^{\text {g }}$ | IEND OF COMMAND LINE? |  |
| 92300 | JR $J R$ | LZ, ADJ LP 2 | SONTINLE UNTIL OONE |  |
| 12320 | END | STARTR | HPMrat Loor |  |
|  |  |  |  | End |

## Take Command

Program Llsting 3, Scroll, is a good example of a task driver's power. It adds a command to Basic, CMDI, that scrolls characters across the top of the screen. Table 2 shows Scroll's important addresses.

To install Scroll, assemble Listing 3 to disk and make sure you've enabled Break In. Now go into Basic and type in:
CMD"L", "SCROLL/CMD":DEFUSR $=\$ 4 F 200$ : A = USR(0)
This loads Scroll into memory and runs it. If you haven't enabled Break In, an error message appears and Scroll aborts.

Try out the new command by typing in:
CMDI'*ABLE WAS 1 ERE I SAW ELBA."
You should see the message scroll across the top of your screen. The program scroll-protects the screen's top line; to unprotect 1 t , you have to turn off the Scroll function by typing in:

POKE \&HFOO5.0
To restore scroll protection, POKE the same location with a value other than zero or invoke the CMD! command again.

You can change the scrolling speed. For faster scrolling, POKE locations FOO7 and FO21 with values less than 3 but not zero. The value 3 represents the original scrolling speed. To slow down the scroll, POKE the locations with a value greater than 3 ,

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| Address (hez) | Description |
| :---: | :---: |
| F200 | Start of Scroll's initialization procedure. |
| F000 | A pointer Break ln uses to find the task routine's entry point. |
| F002 | A flag byte indicatlng Scroll's status. |
| F004 | Contains the message's length. |
| F005 | Operation permission byte. If this is anything other than 1, the program is off. If it's 1 . the program is on. |
| 4174 | Hook location for Basic's new CMD! command. |
| F007 and F021 | Changing these values speeds up or slows down scrolling. |
| F300-FFFF | Message buffer area. |

Table 2. Scroll's routines.
but less than 256, or zero. If you decide to change speeds. be sure to POKE the same number in both memory locatlons.

If you type in two messages to scroll, the computer waits until the first finishes scrolling before printing the second.

Location FOO4 contalns the length of the message being printed. which can be up to 256 characters. Location F006 contains the number of characters printed so far. When F006 equals F004, the message has finished printing.

Location FOO2 is a flag value containing Scroll's status. Here's a rundown on the bits in this byte:
Bit zero If set. the program is printing a message and the queue is unavallable.
Bit 1 If set. the program is scroling a message off the screen, but is avallable to print another message.
Bit 2 If set. another message is walting in the queue. When the program fintshes scrolling the first message, it prints the message in the queue and resets this blt.
Bits 3-7 Scroll doesn't use these bits. so they're avallable for your use.
Don't touch bits zero to 2 of this byte or you could really mess things up.
Scroll keeps the message it's printing in a buffer at location F300 and reserves 256 bytes for the buffer area. The scroll interrupt occuples slot 11 of the task table, so don't use this slot for another interrupt if you want Scroll to operate concurrentiy.

## RAMIfications

To run the Listings on a Model 111 with less than 48 K of RAM, change their ORG
addresses to appropriate values. But make sure that no other task drivers load over Listing 1 while it's running.

You should orginate Listing 1 so that the program's last byte loads into the highest possible RAM location-thls gives you the maximum amount of free memory. If you do change the programs' loading addresses, the POKEs and other addresses described above won't apply. ${ }^{\text {m }}$

Cary Oler has been working with computers for flue years. You can write to him at Box 132. Stirling, Alberta, Canada TOK, 2EO.

## Related Articles

Fisher. Douglas C.. "Interrupt Your 80." January 1983. p. 258. Maskable and nonmaskable interrupts for the Model 1.

Genovese. R.F.. 'Multi-Programming on a Micro.' January 1982. p. 278. A Model I interrupt program.

Gorsky. Buzz. "Doing Two Things at Once." March 1981. p. 178. A Model I tutorlal on interrupts.

Workman. Dennis, "We Interrupt This Program." November 1982. p. 396. Using interrupts to speed up the Model 1.


## The Right Address

## Different versions of TRSDOS 6.X use different system memory addresses. Locator gives you the right addresses for Model 4 TRSDOS.

Finding a memory address in Model 4 TRSDOS is a bit like finding Main St. in flve different towns: the idea is the same in each. but the location changes. So it is with memory addresses under TRSDOS 6.X-they change with each version of TRSDOS.
Locator (see Program Listing 1) determines the correct memory addresses for cursor control, scroll protection, redefinable function keys, and the keyboard for your version of TRSDOSS. It does so by searching low memory for the location of $\$ \mathrm{DO}$ and $\$ \mathrm{KI}$ and adding displacements to these locations to get the right addresses.
You can store these addresses on dlsk so Basic programs can access them. Since the memory locations on disk are correct for the resident version of TRSDOS, Basic programs operating under control of the system disk will automatlcally use the proper PEEK and POKE addresses.

| Variable | Function |
| :---: | :---: |
| LS | Scroll protection |
| LC | Cursor image |
| 1.1 | Function key i. lowercase |
| L2 | Function key 1. uppercase |
| L3 | Function key 2. lowercase |
| L4 | Function key 2. uppercase |
| L5 | Function key 3. lowercase |
| L6 | Function key 3. uppercase |
| LK | Kcyboard map |

[80
System Requirements

## Model 4/4P 32K RAM TRSDOS 6.X

To further facilitate programming, l've included a Basic subroutine (see Program Listing 2) that coples the addresses on the system disk to the program varables indicated in the Table. To accomplish this,
you execute a GOSUB command to the subroutine.

You can write to Maurtce Dyke at P.O. Box 32077. Aurora. CO 80041.

```
Program Listing 1. Locator.
'LOCATOR---BASIC PROGRAM BY M. DYKE
N=B:JK=0:JV=0
POR J = 1 TO 5008
JP = PEEX(J)
IF N <> O THEN 150
IF PEEK (3) <> }84\mathrm{ THEN 150
IF PEER (J+1) <> 82 THEN 28B
IP PEEK (J+2) <> 83 THEN 28B
IF PEEK (J+3) <> 60 THEN 20日
IP PEEK (J+4) <> }79\mathrm{ THEN 280
IP PEEK (J+4) <> 79 THEN 280
IF PEEK (J+6) <> }54\mathrm{ THEN 280
N = PEER (J+7)
GOTO 280
IF JP <> }36\mathrm{ THEN 280
J1 = PEER (J+1)
IF JK <> THEN 230
IF Jl <> 75 THEN 230
    IF PEEK ( }\textrm{J}+2)<>73\mathrm{ THEN 280
    JK = J 
    IF JV <> THEN 330
    GOTO 280
    IF JV <> THEN 280
    IP 3l <> 68 THEN 28B
    IF PEEK (J+2) <> }79\mathrm{ TBEN 280
    JV = J
    IF JK <> THEN 330
    PRINT *CHECKING LOC * J
    NEXT J
    NEXT
    PRINT "MEMORY SEARCH NOT SUCCESSPUL FOR OPERATING SYSTEM IN USE"
    GOTO 520
    GOTO 520
    CLS
    PRINT SOME USEPUL MEMORY LOCATIONS IN TRSDOS 6.";CRRS(N)
    PRINT : *
    PRINT * SCROLL PROTECTION: *JV+7," (PORES 9-15)"
    PRINT CURSOR CHARACTER: JVV+11
    PRINT * LC P1 CHARACTER: %JK+35
    PKINT UC PI CHARACTER: NK JK 36
    PRINT : LC F2 CHARACTER: JK+37
    PRINT : UC P2 CHARACTER: :JK + 38
    420 PRINT : LC P3 CHARACTER: ;JK+39
    430 PRINT UC P3 CHARACTER: :JK+40
    440 PRINT "KEYBOARD MAP START: :JK+11
    450 PRINT KEYBOARD MAP END: JK+18
    468 LINE INPUT*ENTER Y TO SAVE ON DISK FOR USE BY OTHER BASIC PROGRAMS " YS
    470 IP Y$ <> "Y" THEN 520
    480 OPEN *O",1, "SYSLOC/TXT:O*
    WRITE\1,JV+7,JV+11,JK+35,JK+36,JK+37,JK+38,JK+39,JK+40,JK+11
    CLOSE 1
    PRINT"DATA STORED IN FILE 'SYSLOC' FOR USE BY OTHER BASIC PROGRAMS"
    END

\section*{Progrom Listing 2. Bastc subroutine to copy variables.}
```

65000 'PROGRAM FILE "GETLOC" A SUBROUTINE BY M. DYKE FOR INCLUSION IN OTHER BASI
C PROGRAMS TO GET MEMORY LOCANIONS STORED ON SYSTEM DISC BY PROGRAM "LOCATOR*
65010 'LC=CURSOR LS=SCROLL PROTECTION LI=F1LC L2=F1UC L3=F2LC LA=F2OC LS=F3LC
L,6=F3UC LK=KEYBOARD MAP
65020 ON ERROR GOTO 65030; OPEN "I", 1, "SYSLOC/TXT:G": ON ERROR GOTO D: INPUT |
1, LS,LC,L1,L2,L3,L4,L5,L6,LK: CLOSE 1: RETURN
6503% PRINT"PROGRAM 'LOCATOR' MUST BE EXECUTED BEFORE CURRENT PROGRAM CAN BE RUN
O RESUHE 65040
65040 END

# MOD I/III BASIC PROGRAMS and FILES For Use On The IBM PC, TANDY $1000, \mathbf{1 2 0 0 H D}, 2000$ 

Here's time and moncy saving news for thousands of TRS-80 Mod I and Mod III owners who would love to move up to state-of-the-art hardware! EMSI's conversion package contains utilities to solve both problems facing those who want 10 upgrade:

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Ilike 80 Micro's high-resolution Mac-Paint-style graphics program, Rembrandt, ('Drawing in Detall," September 1985, p. 56), but Model $1 l l$ owners can't execute BasicG's GSAVE, GLOAD, or GPRINT commands from within Rembrandt; it returns control to TRSDOS 1.3 If you do so. In addition, you can't use Rembrandt with an Epson printer. l'll show you how you can do both.
To fix Rembrandt for operation under TRSDOS 1.3.add these lines to the program: 1 GOTO 5
2 FOR I= 1 TO LEN(FI\$):POKE - $249+1$ - 1.ASC (MID\$(FIS,I,1)) :NEXT:X = USR(O): RETURN
5 CLEAR500:FOR $1=0$ to 6:READ A:POKE \& HFFOO + I.A :NEXT :DEFUSR = \& HFOO :DATA 33, 7, 255, 205, 156, 66, 201
Also, you have to change some Rembrandt lines to those in the Figure. This adds a small machine-language program that uses the CMDDOS call ( 429 CH ) to execute a TRSDOS command. You should set memory size to $61439(0 \mathrm{FOOOH})$ since this is where the graphics routines load.
The screen print routines that come with BasicG don't work with Epson printers. 1 modifled the routines in the BasicG manual to work on the Epson MX-80 and FX-80. Program Listing 1 prints the screen with the $X$ axis down the page and the $Y$ axis across $1 t$; i.e., 1 rotated the screen 90 degrees. The routine prints the dots on the $Y$ axis twice.
Program Listing 2 prints the X axis across the page and the $Y$ axis down it. Neither of these routines use BasicG's screen. ROM, or supervisor calls.
The routine to initialize the Model 111 graphics board is in the TRS-80 Computer Graphics Operation Manual, Radio Shack catalog \#26-1125, pp. 89 and 90. lnsert lines 125-154 from the manual where indicated in Listings 1 and 2 .

> You can write to Date Elton Rogerson at $1123 B$ McMillian St., Atlanta, GA 30332.


Program Listing 1. Epson screen dump routine that prints the X axds down a page and the $Y$ axis across. N.B.: You must insert several lines where indicated from an initialization routine in your BasicG manual.


Listing 1 continued

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Listing I continued


Program Listing 2．Epson screen dump that prints the $X$ axts across page and the $Y$ axts down，N．B．：You must insert several lines where indicated from an initialization routine in your BastcG manual．

|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 9909 \\ & 0801 \end{aligned}$ | $\boldsymbol{\prime * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * ~}$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 09002 | E EPSON SCREEN DUMP 2 ＊ |  |  |  |
|  |  | 00003 | \％ |  | by | ＊ |
|  |  | 09094 | Dale Rogerson |  |  |  |
|  |  | 00005 | ${ }^{*}$ |  | May 85 | ＊ |
|  |  | 00006 | ＊For mi－Ras Graphics board（III）＊ |  |  |  |
|  |  | 00907 | \％Complete re－write of GPRINT，＊ |  |  |  |
|  |  | 90098 | \％＊Dumps screen to an Epson Printar＊ |  |  |  |
|  |  | 00809 | \％FX－8日，MX－80，RX－80 or Compatible，＊ |  |  |  |
|  |  | 00010 | ${ }^{*}$ Prints X axis across page．＊ |  |  |  |
|  |  | 00911 | \％＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊ |  |  |  |
|  |  | 00012 | ， |  |  |  |
| F000 |  | 00813 |  | ORG | 9FO日星 |  |
| POEO | E5 | 09014 | GPRINT | PUSH | HL | f Save registers |
| FO01 | D5 | 90815 |  | PUSH | DE |  |
| FOE2 | C5 | 00016 |  | PUSH | BC |  |
| F093 | DDE5 | 00017 |  | PUSH | IX |  |
| P005 | CDO000 | 00018 |  | CALL | INITG | Initialize Grsphics |
| P098 | 3 ED 1 | 00019 |  | LD | A，209 \％1101000 | 1 B －inc $y$ on read |
| F09A | D38 3 | 08920 |  | OUT | （STATUS），A | jSet options |
| FOEC | 210 DP 1 | 00021 | SETUP | LD | HL，NUMPIN |  |
| FO9F | 0693 | 18922 |  | LD | B， 3 | ；Sets 1 of pins to 8 |
| PG11 | CDD9Pa | 00023 | SETUP 2 | CALL | PRINTA | Send to printar |
| FO14 | 23 | 00024 |  | INC | HL |  |
| F915 | 10FA | 00025 |  | DJNZ | SETUP2 |  |
| F017 | DD2112F1 | 00026 |  | LD | IX，SCRBUF | fIX $=8$ byte buffer |
| P01B | 0 E 82 | 00027 |  | LD | C．82B | IPORT |
| P610 | AF | 00028 |  | XOR | A | fzaro A |
| FliE | 3211 Pl | 00029 |  | LD | （POSY），A | ；Set Y position to 0 |
| F921 | \＄61E | 00939 |  | LD | B，30 | ；NUMBER OF PRINTER LINES |
| F823 | C5 | 00931 | OUT | PUSH | BC | ；SAVE NUMBER |
| F624 | CDE3F0 | 00932 |  | CALL | GRAMOD | ；Printer in Graphics moda |
| F827 | 211AFI | 08033 |  | LD | HL，PRTBUF | $j$ HL |
| F02A | AF | 09034 |  | XOR | A | ； $2 E R O X$ POSITION |
| F02B | 3210 F 1 | 00035 |  | LD | （POSX），A | ISAVE IT |
| F62E | 0650 | 08036 |  | LD | B， 80 | $\boldsymbol{f}=1$ of Columns to Print |
| F030 | C5 | 90837 | MIDDLE | PUSH | BC | s Save count |
| F931 | 3A18F1 | 09038 |  | LD | A，（POSX） | \％Get X －position |
| P634 | D38 | 60039 |  | OUT | （80日），A | ；Set it |
| F036 | 3A11F1 | 00040 |  | LD | A，（POSY） | ${ }_{\text {g Get }} \mathrm{Y}$－position |
| F939 | D381 | 00041 |  | OUT | （81H），A | is sat it |
| F93B | ED78 | 00042 |  | IN | A，（C） | g Get byte at screen loc |

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1. The Model I with Level I Basic: WHAT?, HOW?, and SORRY.
2. Start up an Exatron StringyFloppy.
3. RVEJARAJ.
4. The sentence reads. "Joe, you rummy buzzard!" It was used in a prototype format program's verfication utility and got inserted at the end of each sector in the early TRSDOS 1.3 disks. The format program was later changed to insert "(c) 1980 Radio Shack."
5. The Inventory Control program for Radio Shack stores, modified to feed itself nonsense data.
6. International Jewelers Guild.
7. TRSDOS 1.3.
8. ULTRADOS.
9. AS and BS: 16 characters.
10. It was a tape-based program that used Disk Basic verbs for mostly graphics-oriented functions. Its features included a timed input state. ment, where you could set a time interval in which response had to occur before the program took a branch elsewhere.

Lesting 2 continued


1770 IF FF $<>28$ THEN 1790 ELSE PORE 120,135:GOSUB 1970 : PUT(X1, Y1 ), CU, XOR : $\operatorname{VIEW}(6,0)-(639,239)$ :CLS :SCREEN1 :INPUT"READY PRINTER \& PRESS 'ENTER'; ZZ \$ : $\cos$ ( 1990 ; IF PEER ( 120 ) $=135$ THEN SYSTEM PRS ELSE FI $\$=$ PRS + CNR $\$(13)$ :GOSUB 2
1798 IF FF <>29 TBEN 1810 ELSE PORE 120,135: GOSUB 1970 ;VIEW(0,0) $-(639,239)$ :CLS :SCREEN1 :INPUT"ENTER FILENAME";FI\$ ;GOSU8 1990 : FIS=GSAVE - +FIS+CHRS(13):GOSUB 2
1810 IF PFく>38 TNEN 1838
$182 \mathrm{G} \operatorname{PUT}(\mathrm{XI}, \mathrm{YI}), \mathrm{CU}, \mathrm{XOR}: \operatorname{VIEW}(\boldsymbol{\theta}, 0)-(639,239):$ CLS : $\operatorname{GOSUB} 1979: \mathrm{SC}$ REEN1 : PRINT :PRINT :INPUT"ENTER FILENAME";FI\$ :FI \$="GLOAD " +FI

4 :GOTO180
Figure. Change Rembrandt's lines to those listed above.

It isn't easy to hide information like a serial number or surprise message in Basic program llnes. Here's a quick and dirty way to give Modei I/IIl Basic code a IIttle privacy; it depends on a quirk in the Basic line editor. Foliow these seven steps carefully:

1. Type in your line of Basic code as usual. Shorter lines work best: you must have some room at the end of the line. Press the enter key. 2. Get into Basic's edit mode by typing in EDIT and the line number, then press the enter key.
2. Press the " $X$ " key to get to the end of the Hne.
3. Extend the line by typing in a colon and REM (:REM) or a colon and an apostrophe (:'i 5. Press and hold the shift key. At the same time. press the left-arrow key. Each time you press the left arrow. the cursor backspaces once without erasing the character under it. Backspace to the beginning of the message or code you want to hide.
4. Now type in a new message. This will cover the original code. For example, you might want to cover GOTO 500 with PRINT As You can use spaces if you can't think of anything elsc.
5. Press the enter key to lock In the new code. When you iist the line. the display shows
only the new information. Actually. Basic dispiays the original code and immediately covers it up: you should avoid long cover-ups as they might jitter on the screen.

When wouid you use this technique? You might want to hide a serial number contained in a program. If the orig. inal code were $\mathrm{SN}=25$, you could cover the 25 with 38. A user of the program would see the second number but Basic would use the first. The Remark statement prevents any of the cover-up code from executing.

You could cover a GOTO 500 with GOSUB 650-have fun following that program! Or you could hide a surprise message by covering :PRINT '•YOU LOSE. TURKEY" with :REM END OF GAME ROUTINE. Or try hiding something like $1 \mathrm{~F} N \$={ }^{\prime}$ ANDY" THEN CMD"S", where $N \$$ is the name of a friend. Your friend will be puzzled because the program will list properly but will always seem to reboot-on him or her only.

Andy Levinson
Studio City, CA

Trying to read a long fiie as it whizzes by your screen is a study in frustration．To properly inspect file lines，you need a program that writes fles to your screen in small，controlla－ ble pieces．Page，a Model 4 Assembly－ language program．displays files either a screenfui at a time or line by line．
Type in the code in Basic．run it．and it will write the fle Page／CMD to disk． To use Page．type in PAGE FILE NAME at TRSDOS Ready．Page lists a screen－ ful of the indicated fiie＇s code and pauses for a response．Pressing the spacebar writes the next screenful of code．and pressing the enter key writes the file＇s next line．

If you press the break key or control－ C，you exit the program．Of course． Page also stops at the end of the file． Since 1 designed this program for stan－ dard text flles only，you must save Ba－ sic programs in ASClI format，using the SAVE FILE NAME，A option．

> Dan Velting Kentuood, MI

Edttor＇s note：We have published the accompanying Itsting in Bastc data statements．The Basic program and ／CMD fle are avallable on Load 80.

Program Listing．Page．
10 OPEN＂O＂， 1, ＂PAGE／CMD＊
28 FOR IT＝ 1 TO 652
36 ReAD X：
49 PRINT 11，CHRS（X1）；
50 NEXT 1t
60 CLOSE 1
78 END
110 DATA $1,2,8,48,9,295,119,84,212,141,84,229,157,84,265,119,84,195,141$
11 data $84,205,157,84,14,6,285,119,84,212,141,84,228,157,84,281,33,168,84$ 120 DATA 9，78，35，78，35，94，66，106，241，281，2日5，65，73，2日5，115，58，265，232，57 139 DATA $254,34,44,4,254,39,32,110,71,205,219,57,205,219,57,42,160,165,43$ 140 DATA 43，229，184，14， $6,46,11,12,265,219,57,254,13,40,9,184,32,245,265$ 150 DATA 164，57，184，44，239，295，232，57，205，115，58，254，44，44，9，254，59，44，5 16 D DATA 184，49，2，254，13，225，34，16G，185，32，5日，121，254，2，56，45，205，214，57 179 DATA 71，265，219，57，265，219，57，24，23，85，115，97，163，181，58，32，112，97，103 189 data $101,32,162,105,108,101,13,0,4 \theta, 8,205,164,57,254,44,49,135,201,205$ 199 dATA $161,68,24,129,295,229,61,245,58,60,106,183,250,1,71,241,285,37,69$
 21日 DATA 2＠5，65，73，2日5，115，58，254，34，46，5，254，39，196，114，51，79，175，245，2日5 22＠DATA 219，57，254，13，292，1，71，185，32，6，285，164，57，185，32，10，71，241，197 23＠DATA 183，196，161，68，241，24，228，193，245，12ध，135，12 $1,40,1,2,0,49,5,246$
 246 DATA 128，2＠5，161，68，241，254，44，49，197，2＠1，2日5，65，73，265，34，86，265，225， 250 DATA $121,254,44,32,9,213,295,229,61,67,299,195,3,86,58,231,188,183,40$
$26 @$ DATA $22,6,8,122,179,289,27,42,44,106,35,34,44,186,58,76,105,183,196$ 269 DATA $22,6,8,122,179,289,27,42,44,106,35,34,44,186,58,76,105,183,196$
279
DATA
$45,74,24,236,42,44,106,25,58,43,106,71,195,52,84,265,153,85,58$ 279 DATA $45,74,24,236,42,44,106,25,58,43,106,71,195,52,84,265,153,85,58$
280
DATA $78,105,183,192,58,197,106,254,85,192,6 \boxminus, 50,107,106,201,205,65,73,20$ 290 DArA $225,84,285,67,78,285,24,76,121,254,44,4 母, 239,291,58,77,105,61,250$ $3 \boxminus 9$ data $11 巴, 86,71,50,77,165,58,78,165,61,184,32,3,50,78,165,58,78,165$ 310 DATA 144，159，69，59，130，105，205，153，86，50，79，105，195，242，57，205，119，51，201 32 dara $58,79,17,81,40,6,6,126,254,13,2 @ 2,179,49,254,32,2 \boxminus 2,179,49,18$ 339 DATA 35，19，4，195，161，49，62，13，18，128，254，1，194，194，49，62，1，183，195 349 DATA $197,49,62,9,183,194,88,50,33,81,48,17,185,48,62,78,239,33,156$ 350 DATA $48,6,1,62,59,239,282,226,49,79,283,241,62,26,239,33,9,48,17$ 36 DATA 195，48，6，86，62，3，239，194，6，58，23日，127，119，35，254，13，282，251，49 379 DATA $16,239,54,9,62,8,183,1,126,6,5 \mathrm{~B}, 194,181,5 \mathrm{~B}, 33, \mathrm{~B}, 48,78,121$
 380
390
DATA $48,58,137,48,6,8,184,284,48,58,195,226,49,62,1,239,254,32,202$
 41 DATA $58,62,23,50,137,48,291,58,137,48,68,59,137,48,281,33,138,48,78$ 420 DATA $121,6,6,184,262,98,54,62,2,239,35,282,83,50,195,121,50,254,28$ 43 data 194，115，5＠，17，195，48，62，64，239，2＠2，121，50，79，203，241，62，26，239，62 449 data $22,239,2,2,156,49$

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# Making TRS-80 Assemblers Toe the Hex/ASCII Line 

When you build a hardware project. your software has to work with it. But the output from TRS-80 assemblers, such as EDTASM and ALDS. doesn't conform to the industry-standard $\operatorname{lntel}$ hexadecimal/ASCII absolute object code format, which lets you easily load and transfer microprocessor object files.

Since 1 use the hex/ASCii format for much of my development debugging equipment, 1 wrote a program that converts TRS-80 object flies to hex/ASCII. 1 can download such flies to my emulator (such as the Huntsvilie Microsystems Z80 emulator in the Photo) and Sunrise Electronics EPROM programmer. The DR800 single-board computer in the April (p. 82) and May (p. 78) columns also accepts code in the hex/ASCII format.

I can also easily send them over tele. phone lines using a modem. Hex/ASCll has several advantages. First, it includes object location (addressing) information so the system must know where in memory to put the code. Second, it includes a data integrity check (checksum) so you can transfer data reliably to another system. Finally. It uses oniy printable ASCII characters and a carriage return at the end of each line. avoiding special control characters that the receiving system might not understand.

## TRS-80 Absolute Object File Format

Before describing the Intel hex/ASCII format, l'll discuss the TRS- 80 absolute object flie format. This is essential to understanding my conversion program.

1 have experience with the formats produced by Radio Shack's EDTASM editor/assembler (running under NEW. DOS/80) and with Radio Shack's Assembly Language Development System (ALDS), which 1 use on my Model 4P. In

System Requirements
Models 1 and III with changes
Model 4 Disk Baric


Photo. The Huntsulle Microsysterns 280 emulator.
general, EDTASM and ALDS generate the same format for an executable object file, but ALDS' format is slightly different under certain conditions.

Figure 1 shows the general format for Radio Shack's absolute object files. The first byte is a record header and is always a 1 ( Ol hex) as long as the file has at least 1 byte of code. The second byte is a count value, indicating the number of data bytes in the record plus the number of address bytes (there are always 2 address bytes). The next 2 bytes indicate
the starting memory address for the object bytes in the current record; the loworder byte is first, followed by the highorder byte. The address bytes are then followed by the speciffed number of data (object code) bytes, which are to be placed into memory. All values are in binary, not ASCll.

As many of these 01 hex type records follow as is necessary to hold all of the object code bytes. Once all of the bytes have been included in these records, the assembler puts a terminator at the end


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of the file. The first byte of the termina tor record. the record header. is always a 2 ( 02 hex), as is the second byte (the record byte count). The final 2 bytes of the record, bytes 3 and 4, are the exe cution starting address of the program. which can be (and often is) different from the starting address where the object code is loaded into memory. Again, the address bytes are in low-byte/high-byte order.

ALDS modifies this format slightly if you assemble your program absolutely (by specifying the starting address as an operand to the PSECT pseudo-op and avoiding program-linking): it adds one record at the beginning of the file. The record's format is shown in Fig. 2. This is not clearly indicated in the ALDS manual. The record header is a 5 (05 hex) byte. This is followed by a record byte count byte. which is foilowed by the specified number of data bytes. The program's starting address is. however, in-
eluded in this record (bytes 4 and 5). though it scems redundant, since it is also in the initial data record. You can discard this extra record without losing any information.

A sample Z80 Assembly-language program in Program Listing 1 (from ALDS) is written like an interrupt service routine. It saves the CPU registers by swapping register banks, causes a time dclay by counting down a value in the HL reg. ister pair. and then restores the registers and enabies interrupts before exiting via a Return instruction.
This sample program is 14 bytes long. and specifies the label DELAY as the exccution starting location. If you assemble and link the file starting at address 7000 hex, the tabel DELAY is assigned the valuc 7002 hex and the absolute object file generated by ALDS looks like that shown in Fig. 3. Note that it is a blnary file and all values are given in hex.
Header byte
05
Record byte count
nn
Record information
(nn bytes)
XX . . . $\mathbf{x X}$

Figure 2. ALDS assembler object file record addition for absolutely assembled programs. (All values are in hex-base 16.)

## The Intel Hex/ASCII Format

While the TRS-80 format is adequate for many uses, it isn't flexible enough for general purpose object files. In particular. it lacks a checksum and a way to easily transfer files. Whiie an internal system checksum verifies the object information as it loads from the disk. there isn't one for transferring files.
When you transfer the object file from one computer to another over an RS-232C serial line, the receiving system probably tries to interpret somc of the byies being received, since many of them are defined as ASCII control characters.
To avold this problem. the hex/ASCl format contains only printable ASCII eharacters (except for the carriage return at the end of lines, as mentioned earlier).

As in the TRS 80 object file format, the hex/ASCII format has two basic record types: data rccords and a terminator rec ord. Figure 4 shows the formats for the hex/ASCII data and terminator records. Note that all characters and object infor mation are now ASCII characters, not bi nary values shown in hex. Each byte of information in the data record is actually stored as 2 hex/ASCIl bytes in memory, in the hex range of zero to 9 and $A$ to $F$. For example. the bytes 3890 BA 2 C would be stored in memory (or on disk)


No Assembly Errors
Time $=0: 01$
Bytes $=14$
Lines $=27$
Program Listing 1. Sample Z80 Assembly-language program.
as 33 H 38 H 39 H 30 H 42 H 41 H 32 H 43 H .
Notice how 2 bytes are stored in memory for each information byte in the hex/ ASCIl data record. This is the hex/ASCII format's main disadvantage: It isn't very memory efficient.

The first eharacter in every hex/ASCll record is the colon (:); it has a value of 3 A hex and is the start-of-record indicator character. The first byte (two ASCll char-
acters) following the colon indicates the number of data bytes in the record (all values are in hex). The next 2 bytes indicate the starting memory address for the data bytes in that record (high byte first). The fourth byte is the record type indicator, which is always 00 for a data record and 01 for a terminator record.

The object data for the record, if any. follows the record type indicator byte.


Figure 3. ALDS object file output for Listing 1 program. (All values are in hex-base 16.)


Figure 4. Intel hex/ASCII record formats. (All characters are ASCII. Spaces between record bytes are shown only for clarity and do not exist in the actual records.)

## :01700000D986 <br> :OD700100082134122B7CB520FB08D9FBC9F7 :007002018D

Figure 5. Ifex/ASCII object file printout for program in Program Listing 1.

TRS-80 filespec entered
TESTFILE
TESTFILE/
PROJCT80/: I
PROJCT80:2
MICRO80/ABS
-MICRO80/ABS: 1

Conversion program interpretation
TESTFILE/CMD: 0
TESTFILE:0
PROJCT80:
PROJCT80/CMD:2
MICRO80/ABS:0
MICRO80/ABS: 1

```
Figure 6. Interpretation of entered object flle filespecs for hex/ASCll conversion program.
```

Terminator records have no data bytes, but data records should always have at least 1 data byte. A checksum byte follows the data bytes. When all of the bytes in the record are added together, including the ehecksum byte (ignoring any carries above 8 bits), the result is 00 . The checksum totals include only the hex values displayed, not the ASCII numeric values. For examplc, a data record containing :0100040023 (all eharacters are ASCII) would have the ehecksum D8. since $01+00+04+00+23+D 8=00$ (carry ignored).

The resulting final data record is :0100040023D8 (again. with all charaeters in ASCII).

The terminator record always has a 00 length specification, as mentioned above, since the terminator record includes no data bytes. The address valuc included in the terminator record specifies the execution starting address for the program.

With the conversion program, you can generate the hex/ASCII object file for the example program in Listing 1 with a printout (Fig. 5).

One final note about the hex/ASCII format. Systems reading in or receiving object information from a hex/ASCll file are supposed to look for the start-of-record character (colon). All characters before the first eolon are to be ignored. Thus you canstore information in the hex/ASCll object file before the data records. You can use this feature to store the symbol table for the program (with only ASCII characters and no colons, of course). which lets you load the symbol table with the object file for symbolic debugging.

## The Conversion Program

The conversion program (Program Listing 2) is in Model 4 Basic. It will run under Model I/Ill Basics if you change the long variable names to onc- or twocharacter names and change the INSTR functions in lines 40, 100. and 160 to subroutine calls. You can do this by using the assignment SVS $=": "$ or $\operatorname{SV} \$=\cdots /$ (whichever is appropriatc) and calling the subroutine in Program Listing 3. For example. line 40 would become

## 40 SVS $=": ":$ GOSUB 8000:DRVPOS $=$ SV.

You might also need to ehange line 10030. which returns you to DOS. depending on what DOS you're using.

Lines 5-12 are the comment header and startup message for the program. Lines 13-14 dimension and initialize the HEXVALS array, which holds the 16 hex/ ASCll characters in numerical order.

Lines 20-340 aequire the fllespec for the TRS- 80 object ffle and detcrmine the filespec of the output hex/ASCII file. You can enter the TRS-80 object filespec in
one of several ways．if you don＇t include an extension．the default is／CMD．If you include the fite name with a ${ }^{\prime \prime} /$ suffix． without any extension characters．the program will assume that the file name has no extension．Or you can give the file an extension of your choice．The drive is zero unless you specify otherwise．Fig－ ure 6 shows scveral possiblc filespecs． along with the actual filespec intcrpre－ tation by the conversion program．

The hex／ASCIl output filc has the same filespec as the input file．except that it gets a／HEX extension．You＇re prompted for the drive number for the hex／ASCII file：press the cntcr kcy for the default drive the same number as the input file）which is in parentheses．or en－ ter the desired drive number．

Lines 400－550 initialize the variables and open the files．The variable TOTAL－ BYTECOUNT is the aceumulator to count the total number of data（object code）bytes in the fiic．OBJFILES is the input flic and HEXFILES is the output file．The input file is a random－access file with a record length of one．whercas the output file is a sequential fiie．OBJ． DATAS stores the input records．

Lincs 560－1340 do most of the filc pro－ cessing．Lines 592－598 cause the extra ALDS rccord（with the 05 hex header byte）to be ignored，if prcsent．The pro－ gram converts the remaining object data to hex／ASCII format and writes it to the output file．Lines 2000－2280 gencrate the tcrminator record．ciose the filcs． and exit through line 10030 ，which is currently a return to DOS．

The program dispiays the number of objcct code bytes，along with the pro－ gram＇s starting cxccution address．

Lines 3000－3040 add the decimal valuc in DECNUM to the running chcck－ sum accumulator，CHKSUM．

The subroutinc at lines 4000－4100 converts the decimal（base 10 ）value in DECNUM to a hex／ASCII character in HEXNUMS．using the HEXVALS array．

The subroutine at ines 5000－5060 in－ crements the address variables ADDRL and ADDRH．which kcep track of the current object byte address for the hox／ ASClifife．The subroutinc at lines 6000－6100 calculates the checksum byte for the current hex／ASCll record and writes it to the output filc．

The subroutine at lines 9000－9020 re－ tricves the next byte from the input filc． and updates the input filc rccord pointer． OBJPTR\％．Lines 10000－10020 gener－ ate a data read error message and close the filcs if a data error is detected．

Write to Roger C．Atford at P．O．Box 2014．Ann Arbor，MI 48106．Please en－ close a self－addressed，stamped enve－ lope for a reply．

## Program Listing 2．Model 4 hex／ASCII conversion program．




```
```

: THIS PROGRAM CONVERTS ALDS ABSOLUTE OBJECT FILES TO INTEL HEX/ASCII *

```
```

: THIS PROGRAM CONVERTS ALDS ABSOLUTE OBJECT FILES TO INTEL HEX/ASCII *

- FORMAT. THE OUTRUT FILENARE IS THE SAME AS THE INPUT FILENAME, BUT
- FORMAT. THE OUTRUT FILENARE IS THE SAME AS THE INPUT FILENAME, BUT
, HAS TEE EXTENSION %/HEX*.
, HAS TEE EXTENSION %/HEX*.
' +++ CREATED BY Roger C. Alford 68/04/85 +++
' +++ CREATED BY Roger C. Alford 68/04/85 +++
CISIPRTNT "TRS-BO BTNARY TO INTEL NEX/ASCIT POORAT CONVERSION PROCRAM"
CISIPRTNT "TRS-BO BTNARY TO INTEL NEX/ASCIT POORAT CONVERSION PROCRAM"
2 PRINT : by Roger C. Alford Version 1.2 08/25/85":PRINT

```
```

2 PRINT : by Roger C. Alford Version 1.2 08/25/85":PRINT

```
```






```
```

20 INPUT "ENTER OBJECT FILENAME (/CMD) ",OBJFILE\$

```
```

20 INPUT "ENTER OBJECT FILENAME (/CMD) ",OBJFILE\$
30 IF LEN(OBJFILES)=0 THEN 29
30 IF LEN(OBJFILES)=0 THEN 29
46 DRVPOS=INSIR (OBJFILES,":")
46 DRVPOS=INSIR (OBJFILES,":")
2) IF DRVPOS*O THEN OBJDRIVES=":0":GO
2) IF DRVPOS*O THEN OBJDRIVES=":0":GO
8@ OBJFILES=LEFTS(OBJFILE$,DRVPOS-1)
8@ OBJFILES=LEFTS(OBJFILE$,DRVPOS-1)
10@ EXTPOS=1NSTR(OBJFILES,"/")
10@ EXTPOS=1NSTR(OBJFILES,"/")
126 IF EXTPOS=O THEN OBJFILE$=OBJFILE$+"/CMD":GOTO 160
126 IF EXTPOS=O THEN OBJFILE$=OBJFILE$+"/CMD":GOTO 160
160 EXTPOS=INSTR (OBJFILES,'/O)
160 EXTPOS=INSTR (OBJFILES,'/O)
80 IF EXTPOS<>0 THEN HEXFILES=LEFTS(OBJFILES,EXTPOS-1) ELSE HEXFILESMOBJFILES
80 IF EXTPOS<>0 THEN HEXFILES=LEFTS(OBJFILES,EXTPOS-1) ELSE HEXFILESMOBJFILES
200 HEXFILES=BEXFILES+"/HEX"
200 HEXFILES=BEXFILES+"/HEX"
200 HEXFILES=BEXFILES+"/HEX"
200 HEXFILES=BEXFILES+"/HEX"
24g PROMPT$=*ENTER DRIVE NUMBER TO STORE HEX FILE ("+RIGHT$(OBJDRIVES,1)+*)*
24g PROMPT$=*ENTER DRIVE NUMBER TO STORE HEX FILE ("+RIGHT$(OBJDRIVES,1)+*)*
260 PRINT PROMPTS;
260 PRINT PROMPTS;
80 INPUT HEXDRIVE\$
80 INPUT HEXDRIVE\$
300 IF LEN(BEXDRIVE$)=0 THEN HEXDRIVES=OBJDRIVES:GOT0 340
300 IF LEN(BEXDRIVE$)=0 THEN HEXDRIVES=OBJDRIVES:GOT0 340
320 IF LEN(HEXDRIVES)=1 THEN HEXDRIVES**:*+HEXDRIVES ELSE GOTO 260
320 IF LEN(HEXDRIVES)=1 THEN HEXDRIVES**:*+HEXDRIVES ELSE GOTO 260
340 HEXFILES=\&EXFILES+HEXDRIVES
340 HEXFILES=\&EXFILES+HEXDRIVES
400 TOTALBYTECOUNT=0
400 TOTALBYTECOUNT=0
S00 OPEN "R",1,OBJFILES,1
S00 OPEN "R",1,OBJFILES,1
S20 FIELD 1,I AS OBJDATAS
S20 FIELD 1,I AS OBJDATAS
540 OBJPTRA=1
540 OBJPTRA=1
550 OPEN "O",2, HEXFILES

```
```

550 OPEN "O",2, HEXFILES

```
```




```
```

570 OBJRECTYPE=ASC (OBJDATA\$)

```
```

570 OBJRECTYPE=ASC (OBJDATA$)
580 IF OBJRECTYPE<<1 AND OBJRECTYPE<>2 AND OBJRECTYPE<>5 THEN 10000
580 IF OBJRECTYPE<<1 AND OBJRECTYPE<>2 AND OBJRECTYPE<>5 THEN 10000
585 GOSUB 9080
585 GOSUB 9080
590 OBJRECLEN=ASC(OBJDATA$)-2
590 OBJRECLEN=ASC(OBJDATA\$)-2
590 OBJRECLEN=ASC(OBJDATAS)-2
590 OBJRECLEN=ASC(OBJDATAS)-2
594 FOR It =1 TO OBJRECLEN+2
594 FOR It =1 TO OBJRECLEN+2
596 GOSUB 9000:NEXT It
596 GOSUB 9000:NEXT It
598 GOTO 560
598 GOTO 560
600 GOSUB 9000
600 GOSUB 9000
620 ADDRL=ASC (OBJDATAS)
620 ADDRL=ASC (OBJDATAS)
6 4 9 GOSUB 9000
6 4 9 GOSUB 9000
660 ADDRH=ASC (OBJDATAS)
660 ADDRH=ASC (OBJDATAS)
680 IF OBJRECTYPE=2 THEN 2000
680 IF OBJRECTYPE=2 THEN 2000
10日g TOTALBYTECOUNT=TOTALBYTECOUNT+OBJRECLEN
10日g TOTALBYTECOUNT=TOTALBYTECOUNT+OBJRECLEN
1910 IF OBJRECLEN>=I6 THEN DATACNT=16 ELSE DATACNT=OBJRECLEN
1910 IF OBJRECLEN>=I6 THEN DATACNT=16 ELSE DATACNT=OBJRECLEN
1020 PRINT \$2,":";
1020 PRINT \$2,":";
1040 CHXSUM=0
1040 CHXSUM=0
1060 DECNUM=DATACNT:GOSUB 3005:GOSUB 4000
1060 DECNUM=DATACNT:GOSUB 3005:GOSUB 4000
1080 PRINT \$2,HEXNUMS:
1080 PRINT \$2,HEXNUMS:
1100 DECNUM=ADDRH:GOSUS 300日:GOSUB 4000
1100 DECNUM=ADDRH:GOSUS 300日:GOSUB 4000
1120 PRINT \$2,EEXNUMS:
1120 PRINT $2,EEXNUMS:
1140 DECNUM=ADDRL:GOSU'B 3000:GOSUB 4080
1140 DECNUM=ADDRL:GOSU'B 3000:GOSUB 4080
1160 PRINT 2,HEXNUM$;
1160 PRINT 2,HEXNUM\$;
1106 PRINT \$2,*日90,
1106 PRINT \$2,*日90,
12g0 FOR I=1 %O DATACNT
12g0 FOR I=1 %O DATACNT
1220 GOSUB 9000:OBJRECLEN=OBJRECLEN-1
1220 GOSUB 9000:OBJRECLEN=OBJRECLEN-1
1240 DECNUM=ASC (ORJDATAS):GOSUB 3000:GOSUB 4000
1240 DECNUM=ASC (ORJDATAS):GOSUB 3000:GOSUB 4000
1260 PRINT \$2,BEXNUMS;
1260 PRINT $2,BEXNUMS;
l280 PRINT 50,0
l280 PRINT 50,0
l280 GOSUB 500
l280 GOSUB 500
1300 NEXT I 
1300 NEXT I 
1340 IF OBJRECLEN<>O THEN 1010 ELSE 560
1340 IF OBJRECLEN<>O THEN 1010 ELSE 560
2000 PRINT 42,*:00*;
2000 PRINT 42,*:00*;
2020 CHESUN=0
2020 CHESUN=0
2040 DECNUM=ADDRH:GOSUB 3000:GOSUB 4020
2040 DECNUM=ADDRH:GOSUB 3000:GOSUB 4020
2060 ADDRH$=HEXNUM\$
2060 ADDRH$=HEXNUM$
2080 PRINT $2,BEXNUM$:
2080 PRINT $2,BEXNUM$:
2100 DEGNUN=ADDRL:GOSUB 3000:GOSUB 40日0
2100 DEGNUN=ADDRL:GOSUB 3000:GOSUB 40日0
2120 ADDRL$= BEXNUMS
2120 ADDRL$= BEXNUMS
2140 PRINT 2,BEXNUMS;
2140 PRINT 2,BEXNUMS;
2160 PRINT 12,"01",
2160 PRINT 12,"01",
2170 DECNUH=1;GOSUB 30日0
2170 DECNUH=1;GOSUB 30日0
2180 GOSUB 600日
2180 GOSUB 600日
2200 CLOSE
2200 CLOSE
2220 PRINT:PRINT THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PROGRAM BYTES IS: ",TOTALBYTECOUNT
2220 PRINT:PRINT THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PROGRAM BYTES IS: ",TOTALBYTECOUNT
2246 PRINT TTHE EXECUTION STARTING ADDRESS IS: *
2246 PRINT TTHE EXECUTION STARTING ADDRESS IS: *
2260 PRINT ADDRH\$;ADDR. $; * (HEX)*:PRINT
2260 PRINT ADDRH$;ADDR. $; * (HEX)*:PRINT
2280 GOTO 10030
2280 GOTO 10030
3000 4*********************************************************************
3000 4*********************************************************************
3610 "THIS SUBROUTINE ADDS THE *DECNUM" VALUE TO "CHKSUM"
3610 "THIS SUBROUTINE ADDS THE *DECNUM" VALUE TO "CHKSUM"
3020 CHKSUM=CRKSOM+DECNUM
3020 CHKSUM=CRKSOM+DECNUM
3B40 RETURN
3B40 RETURN
4010 ' CONVERT DECNUM (BASE 10) T0 BEXNUMS (BASE 16)
4010 ' CONVERT DECNUM (BASE 10) T0 BEXNUMS (BASE 16)
4020 IF DECNUM>255 THEN PRINT ***** DECNUM ERROR *****:CLOSE:GOTO 10030
4020 IF DECNUM>255 THEN PRINT ***** DECNUM ERROR *****:CLOSE:GOTO 10030
4040 LONYBBLE*DECNUM AND 15
4040 LONYBBLE*DECNUM AND 15
496% HINYBBLE=(DECNUM AND 24!)/16
496% HINYBBLE=(DECNUM AND 24!)/16
4089 HEXNUM$= HEXVAL \$(HINYBBLE) +HEXYAL $(LONYBBLE)
4089 HEXNUM$= HEXVAL \$(HINYBBLE) +HEXYAL \$(LONYBBLE)
41日0 RETURN

```
41日0 RETURN
```

```
CLS:PRINT "TRS-80 BINARY TO INTEL HEX/ASCII PORMAT CONVERSION PROGRAM"
```

CLS:PRINT "TRS-80 BINARY TO INTEL HEX/ASCII PORMAT CONVERSION PROGRAM"
132g GOSUB 660日

```
132g GOSUB 660日
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## PROJECT 80



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## DAVES MS-DOS COLUMN / by Dave Rowell

# Bringing GW-Basic Up to Speed 

When 80 Micro techie Beve Woodbury converted one of this month's graphics programs (Sinewave, "Window Screens." p. 58. Program Listlng 1 and Photo 1) from Model 4 BasicG to Model 1000 GW -Basic, she witnessed a profound drop in speed. The 1000 's Ba sic interpreter, like a bureaucracy, is large, complex, and sl-o-o-w. So I wrote the machine-language subroutine in Program Listing 1 that speeds things up. Sinewave (Program Listing 2) still won't move on the 1000 like it does on the 4 . but at least it's in color.

My explorations led me to three areas l'd like to discuss: using the Call statement, memory-mapping graphics, and using Debug with Basic.
The Sinewave program displays a series of overlapping framed windows (via the View statement) that rise and fall sinusoidally and give you the illusion of three dimensions. The chief laggard is the window-clearing operation. The ma-chine-language subroutine clears them instantly, using the $X$ and $Y$ coordinates of the upper left- and lower right-hand window corners passed as integer variables in the Call statement. (If you want to see how sluggish Model 1000 Basic graphics really are, replace the Call statement in line 110 of Listing 2 with a simple CLS.)
The program runs on a 128 K Tandy 1000 even though graphics mode 6 (640 columns by 200 rows, four colors) takes 32 K . This mode limits it to the 1000 and PCjr. You can modify Sinewave's ma-chine-language section to run in screen mode 2 on an IBM or 1200 .

## Basic Points

Here's how the Model 1000 version of Sinewave works. The Clear statement in line 10 limits Basic data space to 8.192 bytes (2000 hexadecimal [hex]), enough for this small program. Clear also sets

## System Requirements

## Model 1000 128K RAM GW-Basic



Program Listing 2. Assembly-language source code for Sinewave subroutine.

```
10 CLEAR ,&B2006,,327681 : SCREEN 0 : REY ON : KEY OFF
15 SCREEN 6 : DEFINT I-N : I=&H20B0
20 FOR J=I TO I+230 : READ K ; POKE J,K :NEXT J
30 C=55 'the lower the number, the flatter the wave
40 J=0 ; 2l=5:Z2=.9:A=1 ; B=12
50 FOR X=A TO B STEP . }1
60 Xl=2b*X:Y=SIN(X):Yl=119-C*(Y+1)
70 IF C<\emptyset THEN PRINT "TROUBLE C<\emptyset":END
80 IF J>0 THEN C=C-.04
90 IF J>0 THEN Xl=xl +2:Yl=Y1-.01
100 IF X1<0 THEN X1=X1* -. 1
105 IX1=X1:IY1=Y1:IX 2=X1+Z1:IY2=Y1+Z1
11\emptyset VIEW (X1,Y1)-(X1+Z1,Y1+Z1),,1:CALL I(IX1,IY1,IX2,IY2)
120 Zl=Z1+Z2:NEXT
130 22=-Z2;J=J+1
140 IF J=2 THEN 160
150 A=12:B=23:GOTO 50
160 IF INKEY$=n# THEN 160
1000 DATA 235,10,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0
1016 DATA 85,139,236,6,191,2,32,139,118,12,184,127
1020 DATA 2,232,170,0,139,118,16,184,199,0,232,161
1030 DATA 0,139,118,8,184,127,2,232,152,00,139,118
1E40 DATA 6,184,199,0,232,143,0,161,2,32,186,6
1650 DATA 255,232,155,0,163,10,32,137,22,2,32,161
1066 DATA 6,32,186,127,0,232,139,0,137,22,6,32
1076 DATA 43,6,10,32,124,103,72,139,240,161,4,32
1086 DATA 177,4,246,241,139,216,138,196,152,185,0,32
1090 DATA 247,225,80,138,195,177,160,246,225,91,3,195
1100 DATA 139,216,161,8,32,43,6,4,32,124,62,64
1110 DATA 139,200,184,0,184,142,192,252,139,251,3,62
1120 DATA 16,32,3,62,10,32,161,2,32,38,33,5
1130 DATA 71,71,81,139,206,184,0,0,243,171,89,161
1140 DATA 6,32,38,33,5,129,195,6,32,129,251,63
115% DATA 127,118,8,129,235,0,128,129,195,160,0,226
1160 DATA 203,7,93,202,8,0,139,26,131,250,0,125
1170 DATA 3,186,0,0,59,208,126,2,139,208,137,21
1180 DATA 71,71,195,179,8,246,243,138,204,152,211,234
1190 DATA 138,242,195
```


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## Program Listing 1. Sinewave Basic program for the Tandy 1000.

```
WINDOW clears a rectangular area of the screen (to background)
; in Basic screen mode 6 (high res, 4 colors). The x and y
; coordinates of the upper-left and lower-right corners are
; passed in the Call statement (IX1*,IY1s,IX2t,IY2&).
code segment
window proc far
    public window
    assume cs;code, ds:code
    org 2000, %start at 20af Hex within Basic's space
start:
    jmp short pastdata
% data
\begin{tabular}{lll}
\(x 1\) & \(d w\) & \(?\) \\
\(y 1\) & \(d w\) & \(?\) \\
\(\times 2\) & \(d w\) & \(?\) \\
\(y 2\) & \(d w\) & \(?\) \\
\(1 e f t e d g e\) & \(d w\) & \(?\)
\end{tabular}
past data:
    push bp ; Bave Basic's BP, then use it to
    mov bp,sp ;point to passed variables on stack
    pushes ;segment registers must be restored
; get variables from stack, check bounds, and store
    mov di,offset xl ;bx points to location of xl storage
    mov si,[bp+12] flocation of xl on stack
    mov ax,639
    call bounds
    mov si,[bp+10] ;location of yl
    mov ax,199
    call bounds
    mov si,[bp+8] ;location of x2
    mov ax,639
    call bounds
    mov si,[bp+61 flocation of y2
    mov ax,199
    call bounds
; determine left and right byte masks, store word position within
% Iine and count for columns in row (-2)
    mov ax,xl ;get left margin for division
    mov dx,gifg|H ;premask for left edge
    call wmask ;determines mask word
    mov leftedge,ax ; number of word within line (0-79)
    mov xl,dx fstore mask in xl
    mov ax, x2 ;get right margin for division
    mov dx,007fH ppremask for right edge
    call wmask
    mov x2,dx ;store mask in x2
    sub ax,leftedge ;subtract left word from right
    jl leave ;if xl>x2 then get out
    dec ax ;fudge
    mov si,ax ;si stores coi. count
; determine memory location or first row (in section 1,2,3 or 4) and
; number ot rows
    mov ax,yl iget top y dimension
    mov bx,ax mov al,ab <temporary storage of results
    cbw ;ax has word remainder
    mov cx,2000% mul cx ;ax has video block memory location
    push ax isave it
    mov al,bl iquotient in al
    mov cl,160
    mul cl
    pop bx ;put vid block addr in bx
    add ax,bx ;ax has start video line address
    mov bx,ax ; keep in di
    mov ax,y2 ;get lower bound
    sub ax,yl ;subtract upper bound
    jl leave iif yl>y2 then abort mission
    inc ax ;fudge
    mov cx,ax ;use number of lines as count
; point ES to video memory (B8OQH) and set up loop parameters
    mov ax,0B80日H ;start of video memory
    mov es,ax ;es points to it
    mov es,ax ;inner loop (string move) increments
loopl: ;outer loop - set row; do left edge
```

aside the 32.768 bytes of high RAM needed for one screen of high-resolution, four-color graphics. Above Basic's reduced work area, and below the overgrown video RAM, is room for the machine-code subroutinc. even with a 128 K 1000 . Changing from screen mode zero to 6 clears the screen rapidly. Waiting for the screen to clear in mode 6 in duces sleep.

The DEFINT statement in line 15 and the variable assignments in line 105 ensure that the subroutine receives the window corner coordinates as integers (much easier to deal with). Line 20 POKEs the 231 bytes of 8088 machine code (lines 1000-1190) into memory. starting at offset 2000 hex in Basic's data area (protected by the Clear statement). The Call statement (line 110) sends exccution to that memory offset, stored in variable 1 , and pushes the iocations of the four passed variables onto the stack. The Call offset must be a variable. The subroutine replaces the slug. gish CLS statement.

You can use two methods to reserve memory for machine-language subroutines in Basic. You can use the /M: parameter to make space for your subroutine above Basic. It's invoked when loading Basic. and controis the size of Basic's data area-the default is the maximum of 64 K . Or you can use the Ciear statement to reserve space within Basic's data area. There's an important difference; a machine-ianguage subroutine loaded above Basic isn't protected from a "child" process called by the Basic Shell command. If you use Shell to load Debug above Basic, it'll load over any code Basic has put there. Use both if you want to shrink Basic's work space and protect your subroutine from a child process.

## Subroutine Source

I used the Tandy 2000 version of MASM to assemble the source code on my 1000 and the MS-DOS linker to create an EXE file. Use the MASM assembly listing to get the actual code for the Basic Data statements. You can list it in hex format, e.g., \&HFF. 1 converted hex to decimal for easier typing.

When accessed by a Basic Cali, your subroutine should first set up the BP register to point to the passed variable locations on the stack. The Basic manual explains this process. Remember that the values stored on the stack are not the variables themselves, but their offset in Basic's data segment. The locations are on the stack last in/first out. but above the 4 -byte return address and the 2 -byte BP register you've pushed onto the stack. The far return that ends the subroutine must throw off the number of Continued on p. 98


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Listing 2 continued

End
bytes used to pass the variable ioca-tions-RET 8 in this case-or your computer will hang up.

Storing data in the subroutine code. as I have, creates complications. The machine-language instructions are all position-independent; the data is not. The ORG 2000 H directive provides that data offsets correspond to where they're POKEd in Basic's data segment (starting at 2000 hex). When the machine code requests the word stored at offset 2002 hex. it'll be there.

I also put DS in the Assume directive so the assembier doesn't add a CS: prefix to every data reference be-
cause an extra byte for each reference adds up. The first Jump instruction (past the datal just makes it easier to cali the subroutine; the first instruction is the entry point. I could have put the data at the end.

The interfacing approach 1 took, storing the subroutine in Bastc's data area. is the most flexible when you want to run a program on differently configured machines. Because the subroutine's loaded relative to Basic's data area, it isn't set at any specific memory location. If you use only one memory configuration, and know where Basic loads (see below), you can put your code at a specific memory
location above Basic by POKEing data in a loop, or by BLOADing a binary file. In either case, you must first change the CS register (with DEF SEG) to point to the desired memory location. Remember that the value in a DEF SEG statement is a segment address, i.e., the actual address divided by 16.

If you load your subroutine at a set address, and have a data area in your subroutine. you can usually save some bytes by using DS to reference the data locations. As in Listing 1 , include DS in the Assume directive so the assembler doesn't add a CS: override to each reference. Because you're not using Basic's data area in this case. you must load the DS register with the contents of CS (after saving DS. of course). But remember that the variable location offsets passed in the stack are in Baste's data segment. You can use an ES overide proflx to get these values after loading ES with the Basic data segment. You must restore all segment registers other than CS before return.

Beware of the Tandy 1000 Basic manual on this point. It's sprinkled with statements that DEF SEG alters the DS register. This just isn't true; only the CS register changes. If you disregard this rather fundamental error and consult the IBM manual, the Tandy manual is quite helpful.

## Memory Mapped

1 used direct video memory addressing to clear the desired screen area, BiOS calls that set pixels, though easier to code, aren't fast enough. The screen modes and addressing are exactly like the PCjr's. Location of video memory in RAM depends on memory size, but you can always address it through a 32 K window beginning at memory location B8000 hex (segment B800). You pay no time penalty for addressing video memory through this window, and it's always at the same location. I used the String Store command (STOSW) to move zeros quickly to areas of video memory, blacking them out. Therefore, I set the destination segment register (ES) to B800 hex. the video window.

I chose the most compicated graphics mode to get high-resolution and color, too. It takes 2 bits per pixel to code for four colors, but the two pixels are in different bytes of vidco RAM. Every 2 consecutive bytes code for eight pixels with corrcsponding bits in the 2 bytes coding the color of one pixel.

If the left-most bit (7) of hex bytes B800:0000 and 0001 is set, the pixel in the upper ieft screen corner is white (default palette). If both bits are zero, the upper left pixel is black. Combinations of set and unset bits produce cyàn and magenta pixels. Bit 6 of those 2 bytes codes for the next pixel in the top row.


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Because the 8088 CPU deals in bytes and words, complicated graphics involves lots of bit manipulation.

To further complicate things. the 160 byte rows are not arranged contiguously in memory. The 32 K video space is divided into 8 K sectlons, every sectlon containing evcry fourth screen row, but not the same rows as any other section. B800:0000-1F3F contalns rows zero, 4, 8, I2, and so on through 196. The next section has rows I. 5, 9, 13, and so on through 197.

1 used 2-byte masks to And the left and right edges of the window being cleared. Both bytes in a mask are the same. and zeros in the mask correspond to pixels to be blacked out inside the window. The area in a row between the masked edges comprises whole words representing eight-pixel groups. You can quickly clear these by loading the corresponding words with zeros via a String command. Most of the program determines which row to start on and how many rows, which word in each row is the left edge and how many words to the right edge. and what masks to use on the left and right edges.

## Debugging from Basic

Debugging Basic machine-language subroutines on the 1000 isn't easy. GW. Bastc is an EXE file and can load anywhere in memory (but always in the same place under given conditions). You can find Basic's data segment from Basic by exccuting the following line right after loading it:
PRINT HEX\$(PEEK(\&H04A6)):HEX\$(PEEK (8H04A5))
Basic will use the 64 K area starting at this memory segment as long as you don't add a driver or memory-resident program. With this information you can determine where in memory to put a subroutine, or know exactly where yours loads if it's in Basic's data seg. ment. You can then load Debug via the Shell statement and explore your subroutine in situ.

1 have yet to figure out how to load Basic from Debug and run it with a stop point set at a subroutine, as 1 can on an 1BM. It just doesn't stop. Let me know if you've found a way.

## Sorry DeskMate

DeskMate doesn't work as an all-purpose text editor (l'm embarrassed to discover now). DeskMate can't write batch files or source files for Microsoft's assemblers and compllers.

GW-Basic is very forgiving. however, and takes listings DeskMate writes. DeskMate requires that you end text file names with the DOC extension or it won't load them.
l'll summarize. DeskMate text files are pure ASCII flles with code 26 (1A hex) ending files. In true Tandy style. however, DeskMate's text editor uses only carriage return (ASCII 13) to end lines, and not CR/LF (I3/IO) as do MSDOS programs. Edlin, MASM, and the DOS batch file processor expect IO to follow every I3, but they'll take any char-acter-I mean any-in its place. If you write a batch file with DeskMate and start each line after the first wlth a space. it'll run because they assume the extra character is IO. When DeskMate loads a text file written by Edlin (or others), it
replaces the line feed code (IO) with an ASCII space. Leave it there so Edlin will think it's a line feed character.

GW-Basic loads a program whether or not it finds the line feed code as is or replaced with a space. Don't try to load files created with the Copy command (COPY CON file name) with DeskMate because they don't end with an ASCII 26 (code for end-of-flle). So you can use DeskMate if you're in a bind. $\square$

Address your correspondence to Dave Rowell, 80 Micro. 80 Pine St., Peterborough, NH 03458.

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## Lots of Ware

For $\$ 79.95$ you can order Tryware Volume 1. 16 programs on 10 disks for the IBM $\mathrm{PC} / \mathrm{XT}$ and compatibles (including the Models 1000 and 1200).

Volume 1 includes eight applications (a word processor, spreadsheet, data base manager, communications software, file cataloging program, menu manager, file security program, and keyboard enhancer), three utilities (disk fle modification program, fle directory manager, and a WordStar conversion program). and five games.

Most of the programs are user supported, which means that you're expected to register for extra benefts (like free updates, expanded manual and telephone support) by sending an additional contribution of $\$ 5-\$ 75$ to the author if you like the program.

Each program includes documentation. For more information, contact Briter Inc., 1100 E. Hector St., Conshohocken. PA 19428. 215-8283230.

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## Perfect Drawing

Microdex Corporation offers new versions of its xT.CAD ( $\$ 449.95$ ) computerassisted drafting software for the Models 1000 and 1200. It's a general-purpose scaled technical drafting system for engineers, architects, and manufacturers. as well as an educational resource for schools and colleges.

Single-stroke mnemonic keyboard input creates drawIngs immedlately on the screen. XT.CAD includes overlay. zoom. pan, block copy/rotate. text label commands. and more.

The program also offers several performance 1 m . provements, lncluding expanded scaling systems. easier numerical input op-


Ten disks and 16 programs from Briter Inc.
tions. and additional messages. You need 256 K . two dísks. a graphics adapter (included on Model 1000), and an RS-232 interface for a plotter.
Versions of $\times T . C A D$ are also available for the Models 111 and 4/4P. For more information, contact Mlerodex Corp., 1212 N. Sawtelle, Tucson, AZ 85716. 602-326-3502.

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## Memory Plus

A multifunction board from Matthew Electronics Inc. gives your Models 1000 and 1200 access to a megabyte of memory, addresscd as two banks of 512 K bytes each.
The board is avallable in two models. The $\$ 545$ MEI1000P includes a megabyte of RAM plus a selectable di-rect-memory access (DMA1 controller, a clock. calendar. and port expansion interface. You can turn the DMA con-
troller on or off with a switch on the board. The MEI-1000S (\$555) has a serial interface you can conflgure for an RS. 232C port or an RS-422 port.
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For more information, contact Matthew Electronics lnc.. 386 Avenida de la Vereda. Ojaí, CA 93023, 805. 646-7790.
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## Better Accounts

Dac Software lnc. has updated its Dac-Easy Accounting software to accommodate both inventory and serviceorlented buslncsscs. The Model 1000/1200/2000 package includes general ledger. accounts receivable, accounts payable, purchase order, inventory. billing. and forecasting programs.

Dac-Easy's updated version also includes customized reports for purchase orders. lnvoices. and statements. and expanded codes for nonInventory ltems. The new price is $\$ 69.95$. For more information contact Dac Software Inc., 4801 Spring Valley Road. Building $110-8$, Dallas. TX 75244. 214-458-0038.
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## Back It Up

Fullback ( $\$ 88+\$ 3$ shipping) from Alps. a hard or floppy disk back.up system for the Models 1000, 1200. and 2000, automatically backs up fles in one, several, or all subdirectories with a single command. Options on the command line let you back up modified fles only, all files, and files by date or alphabetical range.

If a directory is too large for a floppy disk. Fullback lets you selectively back up file groups across multiple flopples. If a file is too large for a floppy disk. you can back it up across multiple disks and later restore its original order. For more information, contact Alps. 1502 County Road 25, Woodland Park, CO 80863, 303-687-1442.
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## Book Works

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# They Went Thataway: Controlling Program Flow With If. . .Then Tests 

I$f$ the payroll wagon arrives by noon. we'll stick up the mine office at 12:30. when the guards go eat." a burly bandit told his gang of B-western heavies on my TV the other night.
"But boss, what if the wagon's late?" asked one of the less dim-witted ones.
"Then we'll get some vittles. too, and pull the holdup at $1: 30$. If the wagon ain't here by then, we'll wait in the shade."

Mutters of approval. Break for a commercial.

I was charmed by this exchange, for it was a perfect example of an 1 lf . . Then proposition in Basic. You could write a simple Basic listing to simulate the events of the gang's plan.

## The Decision-Maker

In Basic, you use If. . Then tests to trigger new events if current events fulflli stated conditions. This test opens nearly Inflnite possiblitles: If a specifled Basic event occurs, then you can do anything else of which Basic is capable. And 1 mean anything!

Let's start small:

```
IOO CLEAR: CLS
IIO FOR X = I to 10
120 PRINT X
130 IF X = 5 THEN END
140 NEXT X
150 END
```

The key to this program fies $\ln$ line I30. If $X$ has attained a value of 5 , then the program ends. You could change line 130 to anything else $\ln$ Basic:
IF $\mathrm{X}=1$ THEN AS $=$ '"IT'S 1 P.M.: IF $\mathrm{X}=3$ THEN Y $=2$ :
IF $X>1$ THEN GOSUB 1000
IF $X<>5$ THEN PRINT " $X$ IS NOT EQUAL TO 5"

```
IF X = Y THEN A$ = A$ + STR$(Y)
```

The If statement tests any Basic event, and the Then statement fosters any Basic event:

## System Requirements

ModeIs 1, III, 4, 100, 1000, 1200, and 2000 Basic


IF A\$ = "APPLESAUCE" THEN PRINT " I WANTED ICE CREAM."
IF $\mathrm{Z} \$$ = "Y" THEN MERGE "CUSTER/BAS"
IF $\mathrm{L}=1$ THEN PRINT 'I'M SORRY. THAT IS WRONG.:
IF INKEY \$ < > " ' THEN PRINT ' HEY. I TOLD YOU NOT TO TOUCH THAT KEYBOARD!**

You should realize that when program values fulfill an if test, everything requested past the Then will happen. Should conditions not meet the test, Basic ignores the Then events. This exemplifles a common If. . .Then programming mistake: making essential program code dependent on the lf test. Here's an example:
100 CLEAR: CLS
110 FOR X $=1$ TO 5
120 PRINT X
130 IF X $>3$ THEN PRINT X'iS MORE THAN 3": NEXT X
140 END
The intent of this program is to go through a For. . .Next loop from $i$ to 5. each time printing the value of $X$ and noting when the value exceeds 3 . lt won't work because the NEXT X happens only if $X$ is more than 3 . and the incorrect lf. . .Then test thwarts that possibility. To fix it, remove the NEXT X from the end of line 130 and give it its own line: 135 NEXT X.

Any tirne you get crazy results with an lf. . .Then test, check whether you've in-
cluded some event fundamental to program flow in the realm of Then events. And remember that everything past the Then statement occurs only when program conditlons meet the lf test.

## Multiple Events

So far, I've covered one-element If tests. An lf test can also stipulate multiple events, all of which must be met for the program to execute the event:
$I F X=I$ AND $Y=2$ AND B $\$={ }^{\prime}$ ZINGER' THEN PRINT '‘YOU WIN.": END

An lf test can trigger a Then result if a program meets either of two or any of many tests:
IF $X=1$ OR $Y<=30$ OR G $\$=$ 'GOLLY" THEN PRINT "TEST MET.'

You can combine these two forms:
$\mathrm{IF} X=1$ AND $\mathrm{Y}=2$ OR $\mathrm{Z}=3$ THEN PRINT "OK'"
In this example, Basic prints "OK" If $Z$ equals 3. 1t also prints "OK" if $X$ equals 1 and Y equals 2. Consider another form of the If. . .Then test:
IF X $=1$ OR $Y=2$ AND $Z=3$ THEN PRINT "OK" In this example. Basic prints "OK" if $X$ equals 1 or if $Y$ equals 2 and $Z$ equals 3 . To understand these concepts better, think of the Or statement as a wall between possibilities, and the And statement as a bridge.

Program Listing 1. Factors.
$19 \square$ REM PACTORS
110 CLEAR: CLS
124 POR $X=17025$
139 PRINT Practors of ${ }^{\circ} X$
149 FOR $Y=170 X$
150 IP $X / Y=I N T(X / Y)$ TREN PRINT $Y$; 160 NEXT Y: PRINT
170 PRINT "TAP A KEY TO CONTINUE" 199 X $\$=$ INEEYS
190 IP X $\${ }^{\circ \circ}$ O TREN 190
290 CLS: NEXT X: END
220 CLEAR: CLS
End

Program Listing 2. Heads-Talls.

```
10! REM * Headg-Taila
110 CLEAR: CLS
120 A=RND (2)
13| IP A=1 TREN E= %+1: GOTO 12|
149 IP E>E TREN S=E: PRINT S
15f H=9: GOTO 120
16% END
```

You can put a series of II. . .Then tests on one program line. Any time the programs falls to meet a test. it falls through to the next line for further instructions. As long as a program meets conditions of the tests, it gives Then results and makes subsequent if tests.

Here's an example:
IF $\mathrm{X}=1$ THEN PRINT "YES": if $\mathrm{Y}=1$ THEN PRINT "SI": IF $Z=1$ THEN PRINT "JA"

The program won't test for $Z$ unless $X$ and $Y$ both equal 1. It won't test for $Y$ unless $X$ is 1 . And nothing happens if $X$ doesn't equal 1. You'll find cases in which it's useful to isolate fall-through tests such as these on the same line.

## Putting If. . .Then to Work

One of the best uses of an If. . Then test is in working with factors, numbers evenly divisible Into larger ones. Program Listing 1. Factors, uses If. . Then to test and print factors for the numbers 1-25. The crucial test occurs in line 150. In another If. . .Then test. line 190 keeps the current results on-screen untll you tap any key to continue.

Factors represents an example of letting a computer do the drudge work while you relax. You could amend it to print out the factors for the numbers from I to as high as the computer accepts. And 1 hope it suggests some possibilities for problem-solving and answer-finding using programs that automatically seek, sift. save. compare. contrast, and so on.

Program Listing 2. Heads-Talls, uses two If. . Then tests. Line 120 simulates the filp of a coin. In line 130. If A equals 1, the program accepts it as heads and Increments the heads total (variable H) by 1 . I wrote this line to accept only con-

## Program Listing 3. Alphabytes.

```
109 REM * Alphabytes *
11. CLEAR: CLSS
120 POR X=1 }20
130 INPUT "TYpe a vord and press Enter";AS(X)
148 NEXT X
150 IP AS(1)<A$(2) TEEN PRINT A$(1); ELSE PRINT AS(2);
17* PRINT is alphabetically ficst
190 END
```

secutive occurrences of heads. If you get a tall, line 140 tests whether you set a record for a consecutive run of heads and, if so. assigns a new high score to varlable $S$. When you run this program. It's unlikely you'll get more than seven or eight straight occurrences of heads, unless you let the program run a long time.

## A Matter of Relations

1 was amazed when I realized that programmers write most If. . Then tests with Just a few relational operators. They are equal to $(=)$. less than ( $<$ ), and greater than ( $>$ ). In combining these wc come up with not equal to ( $<>$ or $><$ ). less than or equal to ( $=<$ or $<=$ ). and more than or equal to ( $>=$ or $=>$ ).

You can use these symbols to test numbers and strings. You probably have a good command of number tests, but consider how you can use string tests.

An alphabettcal sori program works by comparing the ASCll values of character strings. Try Program Listing 3, Alphabytes. (A true sori program is more complex than Alphabytes; it passes through a hist of words many times, swapping values until the list is in order.)
An If. . Then test that also includes the Basic command Else gives you a way for elther of two Then events to occurone when the program meets the If test. the other when it doesn't:
IF X $=1$ THEN PRINT "YES" ELSE PRINT "NO"
You can also obtain multiple Else results: if $\mathrm{X}=1$ Then print 'one" else if $\mathrm{X}=2$ THEN PRINT "TWO" ELSE IF X $=3$ THEN PRINT "THREE"

Write to Rtchard Ramella at 1493 Mt. View Ave., Chico. CA 95926.


# Putting the Squeeze On Model 4 Programs 

Many books and articles have spread the common misconception that Basic is a purely interpretive language. According to this point of view. Basic Interprets program code as it executes each line.

Basie is indeed interpretive, but what it interprets while it executes a program or a direct command looks nothing like the code you write. As you type in each line of a program, Basic transforms it and, in a sense, precompiles it so that the computer can execute the line more quickly.

If you use Model 1 (Level Il) or Model 111 Baslc, either cassette- or disk-based, the computer translates the key words in each line into one of 128 possible tokens as soon as you press the enter key. This tokenlzing scheme lets Basic execute a program relatively quickly because it already knows the commands in each line and doesn't have to look each one up in a table. Model I/IIl Basic represents each token within Basic as a single value between 80 and OFF hexadecimal (hex).

Model 4 Basic uses more than 128 key words, and therefore needs to extend this translation scheme somewhat. Pages A-82 and A-83 ln the TRSDOS 6.2 manual show all the key words in Model 4 Basic and the tokens, or internal codes. for each. Basic Internally represents those tokens wlth values above 65000 as a byte of OFF hex, which signals an ex-tended-code key word, plus another byte specific to that key word or command.

You never notice the time Basic takes to translate the line you type into an internal, tokenized line of code because you type slowly by a computer's standards. When you do notice a pause after entering or editing a line, it's not because of interpretation but because Basic moves around program lines in memory. However. If Basic had to decipher


System Requirements
Model 4
Disk Basic O1.01.00 Assembly language Editor/assembler

each command in each program line during execution. your programs would run much more slowly than they do.

## Basic Differences

Model I/Ill Basic translates each key word into a token and leaves the rest of the program line unchanged. Basic's execution, or run-time. module must then do the rest of the necessary interpretations every time lt executes each line.

Model 4 Basic operates differently. Not only does it translate all key words into tokens when you enter a line, it also translates all numeric values into Ba sic's internal format. Model $1 / 111$ Basic recognizes four types of numbers: line numbers (zero to 65529), integers ( -32768 to 32767 ), and single- and dou-ble-precision floating-point numbers. However, Basic holds all numbers in thelr literal. ASCII format inside program lines and translates them into an internal form during execution.

ModeI 4 Basic changes all numbers to an Internal format at the same time it tokenizes each llne; that is, when you enter the line. It recognizes nine types of numbers and uses a separate internal form for each. Except for one-character values (zero to nine) and numbers in data statements. Model 4 Basic adds a prefix to each numeric value to show what type of number it is (see the Table).

ModeI 4 programs seem to list more slowly than their Model III counterparts partly because Basic must translate all numbers from their internal representations back to their external ASCll form.

Because Model 4 Basic translates numbers into and out of internal format, a llne sometimes appears to have changed after you enter it. For example, the line:

$$
10 \mathrm{~A}=\& \mathrm{HOOOF}: \mathrm{B}=12.0
$$

will list as:

$$
10 \mathrm{~A}=8 \mathrm{HF}: \mathrm{B}=12!
$$

Basic hasn't changed either value, but the ASCII representation of cach is different. The exclamation point at the end of the line shows that Basic interprets that 12 as a single-precision floatingpoint number rather than as an integer.

Model I/Ill Basic recognizes only the flrst two characters of a variable name as significant. Model 4 Basic recognizes the first 40 characters of the name as significant so that, for example, it sees PRICE and PROFIT as different variables. lt also lets you include key words In variable names. A variable named FORM would be impossible in Model 1/lll Basic since it contains the key words FOR and OR: it is perfectly acceptable in Model 4 Basic.

To distinguish between true key words and key words accidentally included in


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| Token | Meaning | Internal Form | ASCII Example |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| OA hex | (Line feed) |  |  |
| OB hex | Octal number | OBnnnn | \$0i234 |
| OC hex | Hex number | OC nn nn | 8H1234 |
| OD hex | (Carriage return) |  |  |
| OE hex | Line number | OE nn nn | GOTO 1234 |
| OF hex | Single byte (10-255) | OF nn | 123 |
| 10 hcx | (Apparently unused) |  |  |
| 11 hex | Single digit numbers | 11 | 0 |
| 12 hex | . | 12 | 1 |
| - | . | . | - |
| . |  |  |  |
| 19 hex | . | 19 | 8 |
| iA hex |  | 1 A | 9 |
| 18 hex | (Apparently unused) |  |  |
| 1 C hex | 2-byte integer | 1 Cmn nn | 1234 |
| iD hex | 4-byte single-precision floating point | iD nn mnnn $n$ n | 1234.5 |
| IE hex | (Apparently unused) |  |  |
| if hex | 8 -byte doubie-precision floating point | iF nn nn nn nn nn nn nn nn | 1234.5\# |
| 20 hex | (ASCll space) |  |  |
| Negative numbers use the same representation but are prefixed with the token for a minus sign, OF4 hex. |  |  |  |
| Numbers in Data statements are stored unchanged in their original ASCll format. |  |  |  |

Table. Model 4 Basic's internol representation of numeric values.

Program Listing. Squeeze filter.


Listing conttrued
vartable names. Model 4 Bastc requires that you separate each key word and varlable with some type of delimiter. You can use any character not allowed in a variable name-including a space. a comma. a parenthesis. an equals sign, and the math and relational operators-as a delimiter. The result is that Model 4 Basic programs tend to contain many more spaces than Model 111 programs.
1 almost always use extra spaces. tabs, line feeds, and comments when I write a program to make debugging easier. However, Basic stores each of these characters according to its internal representation, making programs longer than needed both in memory and on disk. Some long programs begin to run out of memory space in the Model 4. One solution for that is a utiiity that condenses a debugged program into the least possible space to allow as much room as posslbie in memory when you run the program. Squeeze is such a program: it removes all spaces, all linc feeds, and the text of all remarks (see the Program Listing). It does not, however, affect literal strings in your program.

## The Big Squeeze

To use Squeeze, you must first install it with the Set command at TRSDOS Ready and use the Filter command to link it to the keyboard driver. If you assemble the program as Squeeze/FLT, you would install it with the foliowing two lines:

## SET *SQ SQUEEZE <br> FILTER *KI *SQ

The program will report that it has successfully installed itseif and then relocate ltself to protected high memory. You invoke it by pressing clear/shift-S when you want to compress a Basic program in memory.

Squeeze displays each iine number as it compresses your program. If these numbers are out of order, something has gone wrong and you should reload your Basic program from disk before trying again. If the numbers are in order, Squeeze has successfully compressed the program.

If you list a compressed program, you might be surprised to see that it apparently still contains some spaces. The internal representation of the program won't have any. but Basic's listlng module wiii put spaces wherever necessary in the version it shows you. What you see is the minimum number of spaces you could use to enter the program.

Also, Squeeze removes the text of all remarks, but keeps the Remark statements in case you have a GOTO or GOSUB to a line that begins with a remark. Any remark that originally began with an apostrophe will be shown as REM.


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```
Lsting continued
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
& 6590 \\
& 90590
\end{aligned}
\] & STORE & MACRO & & ，Saves contents of DE in（HL） \\
\hline 08688 & & LD & （HL），E & \\
\hline 818610 & & INC & & \\
\hline 89628 & & LD & （HL），D & \\
\hline 89630 & & ENDM & & \\
\hline 69648 & j & & & \\
\hline 0965 & & & & \\
\hline 01660 & \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{Memory－resident code} \\
\hline \multicolumn{5}{|l|}{00678} \\
\hline 69698 & ； & & & \\
\hline 98690 & & ORG & 300日： & ；Use PSECT 3000H with ALDS \\
\hline \multicolumn{5}{|l|}{0070日} \\
\hline \multicolumn{5}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{08719 ；Filter header：}} \\
\hline & & & & \\
\hline 09738 & OEGIN & JR & START & ；Jump over header \\
\hline 08740 & OLDHI & DEFW & \＄－\＄ & ；2－bytes for old HIGH\＄ \\
\hline 09750 & & DEFB & MODDCB－6EGIN－5 & ；Length of module name \\
\hline 08760 & & DEFM & ＇squeeze＇ & ；Module name \\
\hline 01979 & MODDC0 & DEFW & \＄－s & ；2－bytes for DCB address \\
\hline \multicolumn{5}{|l|}{\multirow[b]{2}{*}{90790 ；}} \\
\hline & & & & \\
\hline \multicolumn{5}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{8090］；Storage area}} \\
\hline & & & & \\
\hline 00020 & numbuf & DEFS & 5 & ； 5 spaces for ascii numbers \\
\hline 80930 & & DEPG & 9DH & ，End with carriage return \\
\hline 00944 & BASmSG & DEFM & ＇0ASIC is not & loaded＇ \\
\hline 00050 & & DEF6 & 0 DH & \\
\hline 00968 & ERROR & DEPM & ＇Program point & er error＇ \\
\hline 00078 & & DEF0 & ODH & \\
\hline \multicolumn{5}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{9099，Casic signsture st 300日月：}} \\
\hline & & & & \\
\hline \multicolumn{5}{|l|}{08900 ；} \\
\hline 00910 & SIGNAT & DEFG & aE4H， 1 E2H，27 \({ }^{\text {，}}\) &  \\
\hline 00920 & & & & ；Use separate DEFP statements \\
\hline 09938 & & & & ；For assemblers other than EDAS \\
\hline \multicolumn{5}{|l|}{6698} \\
\hline 09950 & ；Link & to＊KI & driver： & \\
\hline \multicolumn{5}{|l|}{} \\
\hline 68976 & chain & PUSH & IX & ；Save old value \\
\hline 69919 & & LD & IX，（MODDCB） & ；Get our DCB address \\
\hline 08999 & RELI & EQU & \＄－2 & \\
\hline 01898 & & Sve & ecanlo & ；Move down chain \\
\hline 01016 & & POP & \(1 \times\) & ；Recover old value \\
\hline 01020 & & RET & & \\
\hline 01038 & ； & & & \\
\hline \multicolumn{5}{|l|}{81046 ；Start of filter code：} \\
\hline \multicolumn{5}{|l|}{1858 ；} \\
\hline 81068 & START & JR & \(\mathrm{NC}\), & ；Go if not GET request \\
\hline 01070 & & call & Chaln & ；Else go and return \\
\hline 91608 & REL2 & EQU & \＄－2 & \\
\hline 01698 & & RET & NZ & ；Return if no key \\
\hline 91186 & & PUSH & AP & ；Else save char f flags \\
\hline 01118 & & CP & Slgnal & ；Our turn？ \\
\hline 01126 & & JR & Z，GO & fyes－－start our routine \\
\hline 01138 & & POP & AF & Else recover flags \\
\hline 01148 & & RET & & ；And leave \\
\hline 01150 & ； & & & \\
\hline \multicolumn{5}{|l|}{01160 ；Our routine has been invoked：} \\
\hline \multicolumn{5}{|l|}{01179 ；Our routine has been invok} \\
\hline 01108 & co & PUSH & BC & ；Save all registers \\
\hline 01198 & & PUSH & DE & \\
\hline 01280 & & PUSH & HL & \\
\hline 01210 & & PUSH & IX & \\
\hline 01228 & & PUSH & IY & \\
\hline \multicolumn{5}{|l|}{01230} \\
\hline 91248 & & L0 & HL，300日月 & ； \(\mathrm{HL}=\)＝\({ }^{\text {c }}\) beginning of program area \\
\hline 91258 & & LD & DE，SIGNAT & ；DL＝＝＞signature comparison table \\
\hline 01260 & REL3 & EQU & & \\
\hline 01270 & & LD & 8.0 & ；Bytes to check \\
\hline 01208 & CKLOOP & LD & \(A,(\mathrm{DE})\) & ；Get signature byte \\
\hline 01290 & & \({ }^{\text {CP }}\) & （ HL ） & ，Okay？ \\
\hline 91308 & & JR & NZ，NOBAS & ；Go if not \\
\hline 01318 & & INC & BL & ，Else bump pointers \\
\hline －1328 & & INC & DE & \\
\hline 01330 & & Dunz & CELOOP & ；Check 8 bytes \\
\hline 11346
01350 & & JR & oriy & ，And go \\
\hline \multicolumn{5}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{01360 ；Basic is not resident}} \\
\hline & & & & \\
\hline \multicolumn{5}{|l|}{01378} \\
\hline 01380 & NOBAS & LD & HL，BASMSG & ；Point to message \\
\hline 6139日 & REL4 & EQu & \＄－2 & \\
\hline 01408 & & DEF6 & gDDH & ；LD 1x prefix \\
\hline 11418 & 1NTERR & LD & HL，ERROR & ；Point to message \\
\hline 81428 & RELS & EQU & \＄－2 & \\
\hline 81436 & & SVC & edsply & ；Display it \\
\hline 01446
01459 & & JP & OUT & ind leave \\
\hline 01459
01460 & REL6 & EQU & \＄－2 & \\
\hline \multicolumn{5}{|l|}{01460 ；} \\
\hline \multicolumn{5}{|l|}{01470 ；Basic is in mesory－－start squeeze} \\
\hline 01489
01498 & \％ & & & \\
\hline 01498
01508 & OXAY & LD & IX，（PRG＿TAL） & ；\(X=3=>\) User program \\
\hline 01500
01518 & & LD & IY，（PRG＿TBL） & IY \(=\) ¢ User program \\
\hline 01510 & & Call & OUMP1 & ；Move byte from（IX）to（IY） \\
\hline \({ }^{61520}\) & REL 7 &  & 5－2 & \\
\hline 01536
01546 & & OR & A & ；Was it din line separator？ \\
\hline 01548 & & JR & NZ，INTERR & ；No－－Report error 6 stop \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
which looks iike a mistake but isn＇t．Ba－ sic normally stores an apostrophe used as a Remark command as 3 bytes：a co－ lon to indicate a new command．a re－ mark token，and a spectal token for the apostrophe itself．The compression util－ ity removes the apostrophe token and all the text that follows the remark symbol， but leaves the coion and first remark to－ ken in place so that the program runs without error．
lf you save a compressed program to disk in normal．tokenized form．it won＇t have any spaces．If you save it in ASCIl form．it will contain the spaces you see when you list it．You can，of course．re－ load and run either form．If you edit a compressed line．the editor will put the spaces back in and you might want to compress the program again．

Before you assemble the Listing，you need to check the four values in lines 310－340．These are the addresses where Basic stores pointers to its program table （the list of program lines precomplled into internal format）．its variable table． its array table，and the beginning of free space．To check those values．type in the following．beginning at TRSDOS Ready． End each line by pressing the enter key：
```

DEBUG (E)
BASIC.BASIC
G
10%****

```

Now hit the break key．type in \(\mathbf{D} 8000\) ． and press the enter key．

You have just entered a short Basic program that consists of a ine number． a remark．and six asterisks，then entered Debug to see where the program resides． （You can return from Debug to Basic at any time by typing in \(G\) and pressing the enter key．）

You should see asterisks in the middle of the Debug display．If not．press the plus sign until the asterisks appear． When they do．look for the three 00 bytes that precede the asterisks and write down the memory address of the last of those three bytes．

Now type in D7100．Starting at 71A7 hex shouid be a series of 26 bytes of 04 hex．These indicate that all varlables de－ fault to type 4．single－precision numeric． If you use a DEFINT．DEFSTR，or DEFDBL command in your program，some or all of those bytes will change．

The 2 bytes immediately before the se－ ries of 04 s should contain the address you just wrote down．but in reverse order．For example，if you wrote down 8135 ．you should see 3581 ．If that value resides at 71 A 5 and 71A6 hex．you can assemble the program without change．If it isn＇t， you＇ll have to search through memory （use the plus and minus keys）looking for the 2604 simmediately preceded by the address you wrote down．When you find

\section*{The squeeze filter checks the area starting at 3000 hex to see if you have Basic active.}
it, you need to change the values in lines 310-340. Line 310 contains the address of the pointer to the beginning of your program. Lines 320. 330. and 340 are the addresses of three pointers that immediatcly preccdc that one. You probably won't have to change anything if you're using TRSDOS 6.2 and Basic 1.1.0.

To understand how Squeeze works. you need to know how Basic stores program lines internally. Each line begins with the 2 -byte address of the next line. which gives the program the form of a furward-linked list. Fulluwing that are 2 bytes that contain the line number in normal LSB/MSB (least-significant byte/ most-significant byte) form. The tokenized form of the contents of the line follow the line number. Basic separates each line from the next with a single 00 byte. The entire program ends with 3 successive bytes of 00 : The first is the line separator: the next two (which would normally be the link field) show that the line links to no other line.
l've used two macro instructions in this program. The first makes using supervisory calls easier, the second stores the contents of the DE register pair at the address to which HL points. If your assembler doesn't support macros, you can easily expand each by hand. Next month. 1 plan to discuss macros in detail, including methods of expansion.

\section*{Program Operation}

The code beginning in line 730 represents a standard TRSDOS memory header that allows TRSDOS to find modules in memory, and perform link, route. and filter operations successfully. Following that is a small buffer for converting line numbers to ASCII and two brief error messages.

Line 910 (you might have to write several separate DEFB statements with some assemblers) contains the first 8 bytes of the Basic/CMD program (you can verify they are correct with Debug) stored at 3000 hex. Most programs load into memory starting at 3000 hex and the Squeeze filter checks that area to see if you have Basic active. However. it is possible for those bytes to still reside in memory after you load and then leave


\section*{Lsting continued}


Basic. If you invoke the compression utility in that situation. It might run rampant trying to compress a /CMD program, garbage in memory, or even itself. and eause your computer to crash completely. Be careful!
The program begins to operate at line 1060. Since it's a keyboard filter, it must first call the kcyboard driver routine to collect a keystroke. Then it compares that key to the constant signal to see if you're invoking it. If so. control passes to line 1180 where Squeeze pushes all the Z80 registers onto the stack and cheeks Basic's "signature." If everything is okay. compression begins at line 1490.

Throughout the program, the 1 X reg. ister points to the current location in the uncompressed code, and the IY register points to the current location in the compressed code. The outer program loop. which begins at LOOP 1 in line 1560 . cxecutes for cach line of your program. The inner loop, beginning at LOOP2 on line 1780. executes for each byte of the orig. inal program. The inner loop cannot just discard all spaces and remarks because the internal representation of numbers might contain bytes that look like spaces or remark tokens. Instead. the inner loop must copy all numbers completely. along with their tokens. and look only for bytes to discard between numbers and outside of literal strings' quotation marks.

At the end of the program (see tine 2640). three of Basic's pointers need to be updated. If not. you will have a compressed program but no extra free memory because Basic still reserves memory space for your original program.

The program code following line 2920 is only to relocatc and install the compression program. This is the same installation routine l've used many times and should look familiar to regular readers. The comments in the program should make most of it easy to follow.
l've used the program without problem on several Basle programs, and can usually reduce the size of a program by 25 percent or more. However, the three "apparently unused" entries in the Table bother me. They might be used for numeric types I have overlooked. If you find a program line that chokes the compresslon program consistently. please send it to me. You might have found a numeric token that 1 have overlowked, and I would like to add it to the list and publish a program patch.

You can contact Hardin Brothers through CompuServe. Go PCS-117 to the Writers' and Editors' SIG (WESIG). You can also write to Hardin at 280 N . Campus Ave.. Upland, CA 91786 . Enclose a stamped. self-addressed enve. lope if you want a reply.

THE NEXT STEP

Listing continued
\begin{tabular}{lll}
03520 & LD & (HL), D \\
63530 & DEC & HL \\
63540 & LD & (HL), \\
63550 & INC & IY \\
63560 & INC & IY \\
63570 & JR & RELOC1
\end{tabular}
: Put it back
in the
bump program Bump 19 to next. ;Repeat until done

Move module to high memory and protect 03600 : 03610 MOVE 83630 83640 83650 63660
63670 63676 83690 \(03706 ;\)
\(83716 ;\)
03720 POP IX Get DCB address off stack 03740 LD (IX), D16001日1B: Set as FllTER capable of
03750 LD (IX L ) , L ;LSB of filter
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline 03848 & MODNAME & DEFM & 'SQUEEZE' \\
\hline 03850 & & DB & 6 ; Our filter's module name \\
\hline 03860 & SGNON & DEFM & 'BASIC Program Compression Utility' \\
\hline 63870 & & DB & CR \\
\hline 03888 & INSTLD & DEFM & 'Program already in memory -- installation aborted' \\
\hline 63898 & & DB & CR \\
\hline 63900 & NOSET & DEFM & 'Filter must be installed with SET command' \\
\hline 03910 & & DB & CR \\
\hline 03920 & MEMERR & DEFM & 'High memory not available for installation' \\
\hline 03936 & & DB & CR \\
\hline 83946 & SuCCESS & DEFM & 'Installation successfully completed' \\
\hline 03950 & & DB & LF \\
\hline 03960 & & DEFM & 'Use FILTER command to connect to *K1' \\
\hline 03974 & & DB & LF \\
\hline 63980 & & DEFM & 'Then use <Clear><Shift><S> to invoke' \\
\hline 83998 & & DB & LF \\
\hline 04006 & & DEFM & 'WARNING: Do not invoke unless Basic is Activel' \\
\hline 04010 & & DB & LF \\
\hline 44020 & & DB & CR \\
\hline 04030 & ; & & \\
\hline 84046 & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Relocation table} \\
\hline 04050 & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Relocation table} \\
\hline 04066 & \multirow[t]{4}{*}{Reltab} & DEFW & REL1, REL 2,REL 3, REL4, REL5, REL6, REL7 \\
\hline 04876 & & DEFW & REL8, REL9, REL10, REL11, REL12,REL13, REL14 \\
\hline 04086 & & DEFW & REL15,REL16,REL17,REL18,REL19,REL28 \\
\hline 04698 & & DEFW & 0 d Mark end with 2 bytes of 0 \\
\hline 04100 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{;} & & \\
\hline 04110 & & END & INTT \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

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\title{
On Displays: Sprucing Up Your Spreadsheet
}

Multiplan's Lookup function can give you a great deal of flexibillty when you're doing calculations that must account for changing values. It will automatically go to a table, find the numbers that are right for the specifled condition, and adjust its calculations accordingly.
Let's look, for example, at a spreadsheet that calculates employees' income taxes (Fig. I). The spreadsheet is for 1984, and assumes that the employees are married and flling joint returns. The equation to calculate federal taxes (column 3) is simple: Base + Percentage \({ }^{\bullet}\) Over-amount. All three variables in the formula, however, change with the salary of the employee. How can one equation in column 3 take these changes into account?
This is where the look-up table comes in. This spreadsheet refers to three. in columns 5-7. The base comes from column 6, the percentage from column 7. and the over-amount by subtracting the minimum salary (column 5) from the actual (column 2). The tax equation becomes the Multiplan formula in Fig. 2.
Let's get a quick look at how the spreadsheet works, using an income of \(\$ 25,000\) as an example.
The function Lookup (N,Table) searches for the first value \((\mathrm{N})\) in the first row or column of the area specifled by Table. Multiplan searches down a square or vertical table and searches left to right through a horizontal table. Lotus uses @VLOOKUP and @HLOOKUP to do the same.
Lookup searches down Salary_table to find \(\$ 29,000 \mathrm{in}\) row 13 . Since this is a

Multiplan formula in column 3: LOOKUP (RC[ - 1].Base Table)
+ LOOKUP(RC[-1),Percent.
age_table)* \((\mathrm{RC}[-1]\) - LOOKUP
( \(\mathrm{RC}(-1\) ).Salary .table)]
Base table. Percentage_table, and Salary_table are named ranges of the tax table above as follows:
Salary table-R3:18C5:5
Base table-R3:18C5:6
Percentage_table-R3:18C5:7
Figure 2. Formula for spreadsheet.



Figure 1. Spreadsheet for calculating federal taxes using look-up tables.
\begin{tabular}{|llll|}
\hline & & & \\
Value & Color & Value & Color \\
0 & Black & 8 & Gray (black on 2000) \\
1 & Blue & 9 & Bright blue \\
2 & Green & A & Bright green \\
3 & Cyan & B & Bright cyan \\
4 & Rcd & C & Bright rcd \\
5 & Magenta & D & Bright magenta \\
6 & Brown (yellow on 2000) & E & Bright yellow \\
7 & White & F & Bright white \\
& \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{ Figure 3. Color selections for Lotus. } \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

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Jime Clock/Colendor Also componble with other IBM componbles

\section*{COMPLETE THAT MSH LST!} EPSON FX-85 PRINTER PKG.

single-column table. the value returned is from the preceding row \(-\$ 24,600\). Lookup then searches down Base_table and Percentage table. again stopping at row 12. The base, then, is \(\$ 3,465\), and the over-amount is \(\$ 400\) ( \(\$ 25,000\) \(\$ 24.600\) ). Plugging the numbers into our equation, the federal tax is \(\$ 3.465\) plus

25 percent of \(\$ 400\), or \(\$ 3,565\).
Put all of this together, and you have a nice tax calculator. If you let your imagination wander, you quickly realize that the formulas for tax calculations in column 3 could be extended to use any of four table areas, depending on whether you are married or single.

\section*{Action}

DEBUG TD.DRV < ENTER >

E17D < ENTER \(>\)

WW < SPACE >
\(\mathrm{XX}<\) SPACE \(>\)
YY < SPACE >
ZZ<ENTER>
W<ENTER>
Q<ENTER>

\section*{Comments}

Load Debug and the LOTUS text display video driver.
Begin editing memory at offset address 017 DH in the driver.
Enter first color seiection from Fig. 3; enter the hexadecimal digits from the color selection table in the proper order for each attrbute byte.
Enter second color selection. Enter third color selection. Enter fourth color seiection. Write the modified TD.DRV driver back to the disk.
Exit Debug to MS-DOS.

Figure 4. Instructions for modifying colors in IBM-PC Lotus.
\begin{tabular}{ll} 
Color Byte & \begin{tabular}{l} 
IRM PC Lotus \\
WW \\
Used to set normal colors.
\end{tabular} \\
XX & \begin{tabular}{l} 
Used to set colors for the \\
spreadsheet border.
\end{tabular} \\
YY & \begin{tabular}{l} 
Used to set colors for un- \\
protected cells and help \\
text without the cursor. \\
Used to set colors for un- \\
protected ceiis and help \\
text with the cursor.
\end{tabular}
\end{tabular}

Color Byte
ww
xX

YY

ZZ

IBM PC Lotus
Used to set normal colors.

Used to set colors for the spreadsheet border.

Used to set colors for unprotected cells and help text without the cursor. protected ceiis and help text with the cursor.

\section*{Tandy 2000 Lotus}

Used to set the background colors for normal text and borders.
Used to set the foreground color for normal text and borders.
Used to set the background color for help text and unprotected cells.
Used to set the foreground color for help text and unprotected cells.

Figure 5. Description of bytes used to modify Lotus colors.

\section*{Action}

DEBUG TD.DRV < ENTER >
E18D<ENTER>
WW <SPACE >
\(\mathrm{XX}<\) SPACE \(>\)
YY < SPACE >
ZZ<ENTER>
W<ENTER>
Q<ENTER>

\section*{Comments}

Load Debug and the LOTUS text display video driver.
Begin editing memory at offset address 018 DH in the driver.
Enter first color selcetion from Fig. 3; enter the hexadecimal digits from the coior selection table in the proper order for each attribute byte.
Enter second color selection.
Enter third color selection.
Enter fourth color selection.
Write the modifled TD.DRV driver back to the disk.
Exit Debug to MS-DOS.

Figure 6. Instructions for modifying colors in Tandy 2000 Lotus.

\title{
96K MODEL IOO
}

The PG Design 64 K RAM module adds two additional 32 K RAM banks to your existing Model 100. The firmware that comes in your Model 100, BASIC. TEXT, TELCOM, ADDRSS, SCHEDL, are all present in each additional RAM bank.
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\section*{Lotus Land}

1 get bored with the color selections on the IBM and Tandy 2000 versions of Lotus 1-2-3. Color displays are meant to display color! Changing your Lotus colors takes less than five minutes and anyone can do it.
Let's tackle the iBM-PC compatibles first. Lotus sets the colors for each character by writing a distinct color attribute for each position. Color video memory is organized into pages of 4,000 bytes containing a character byte followed by an attribute byte.
The attribute byte contains two 4 -bit numbers that identify the color of the character background and the color of the character Itself. The foreground color can be any of the colors in Fig. 3 while the background color is limited to selections zero-7. Adding eight to the background color forces the character to blink. For example, 1F gives bright white characters on a blue background. while 9 F causes the characters to blink.

Now, armed with this knowledge, select background and foreground colors for the spreadsheet border, the text on the spreadsheet. unprotected cells or unselected cursor locations in the help mode, and unprotected cells or actual
cursor location in the help mode. Write these down, remembering to organize them in each byte as background/foreground, and fire up Debug.
Place a disk containing Debug in drive \(B\) and the Lotus system disk (it must contain the file TD.DRV) in drive A. Follow the instructions in Fig. 4, entering each step just as itappears. Replace WW, XX, YY, and ZZ with your color values; see Fig. 5 for a description of each byte. When you're done. run Lotus Access: you should see the changes immediately.
The Tandy 2000 Lotus works differently on the 2000 than it does on other MS-DOS machines. The spreadsheet frame and text are displayed using some colors in the monochrome text mode.
For the Tandy 2000, the monochrome video is organized into a slngle page of text arranged like the IBM PC. Unfortunately, the attribute bytes don't resemble the PC's. These attributes do allow setting normal or high-intensity display. blink, underlining, and reverse video. The normal and high-intensity modes select their respective colors from the palette register contents and you can control these values. All 16 colors in Fig. 3 are allowed for setting the values.
Normal or highlight characters may
also be displayed in reverse video. Lotus uses these four combinations to display all text. While you have no controi over the attributes used to display text, you can control the colors used for each mode.
Again, use Fig. 3 to select the colors you want. The first will control the background color of the normal text and the second the foreground color. These colors will also be used for the border. which is displayed in reverse video (the functions of these two colors are reversed). The third and fourth choices set the colors for the help text and unprotected cells. You enter each of these colors as a single byte; for exampie. bright green as byte \(O A\).
Figure 6 gives directlons on using Dcbug for the Tandy 2000. Follow them as you would those for the PC-compatibies. You should immediately see your color selections when you run Lotus.

A final word of warning: You can seiect some bizarre coior choices. You might need to experiment before you find the colors you like.

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\section*{MODEL I}

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\section*{The Story}

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\section*{The Facts}

Other companies introduced double density controllers for the Model I but they were not so good We waited end wated but, even new models feiled to correct problems with date seperetion thet kept cropping up. So we went to work and came up with e new design to cure the old problem. At lest! A double density controller for the Model I with e higher probability of data recovery then with any other double density controller on the market then or since. Our analog design phase lock koop date separetor hes e wider capture window than the digitel types the others use. This allows high resolution dete centering. Our "OOC" analog carcuit allows infinetely varieble tuning The attack and setting times ere optimum for 5.25 " diskettes The oft-stated feers of edjustment problems rumored by digitel diettentes have been proved groundless by thousands of satisfied users the world over. The bottom line here is stete-of-the-art performance and reliability


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\section*{Continued from p． 34}

Hyperzap also lets you inspect and modify memory wlth string searches， CRC calculations，memory modifica－ tions，block moves，block fills，and block comparisons．
Hyperzap generates self－booting disks for either a Model 1．III，or 4．Also，you can put any combination of 1,111 ，or 4 programs on a self－booting disk，useful for anyone distributing Model 1 and Model 111／4 versions of a program on a single disk．
Hyperzap supports a feature called au－ topilot，a do－fle mimic for building files of multiple keystrokes．Once you build an autopilot fle，or use one of Hyper－ zap＇s 17 fles，you can pass control to Hy － perzap and all progran prompts will be answered by the autopilot flle．

\section*{Drawbacks}

While all of the above may sound great， I found a number of serious problems with Hyperzap．The 39 －page manual provides a good explanation of Hyperzap＇s many features，but it doesn＇t explain disk for－ mats and structures．
Also，entering data with Hyperzap is a confusing hodgepodge．Many program prompts require a leading zero for sin－ gle－digit numeric values．Others require only a single digit and produce incorrect results if you add the leading zero．While you can put most numeric responses in either decimal or hexadecimal format， some prompts accept only decimal or hexadccimal values．To aggravate the situation further，incorrect responses can sometimes crash the program．
Since Hyperzap runs independently of a disk operating system，it uses its own device driver routines．While the video and printer drivers function properly， the keyboard and disk drivers exhibit a few glitches．The keyboa：d driver doesn＇t provide enough debounce，so the keys repeat slowly．And the disk driver hangs up completely whenever you try to access a diskless drive．
My first copy of Hyperzap indicated 1 had numerous CRC errors on disks that 1 could format without problem with other operating systems．Hypersoft sent me another copy of Hyperzap that worked fine．

\section*{Conclusion}

Hyperzap offers several unique fea－ tures for a zap utility，but the program＇s problems make it difficult to use．If Hy－ persoft corrected Hyperzap＇s weak－ nesses， 1 would give the program much higher marks．But 1 found the inconsis－ tent data entry requirements confusing． With a little refinement．Hyperzap would be an excellent product．Until then，I can only consider it fair．

\title{
Multilingual MULTIDOS 80／64 by Thomas L．Guindry
}

\section*{\(\star \star \star *\)}
mULTIDOS 80／64 runs on the Model 4 （ 64 K ）and requires one disk drive． AlphaBit Communications Inc．， 13349 Michigan Ave．，Dearborn．M1 48126. 313－581－2896．\＄99．95．
Easy to use：\(\star \star \star\) 的宜
Good docs：\(\star \star \star\) 岗
Bug free：\(\quad \star \star \star \star\)＊
Does the job：\(\star \star \star\) 垵

A\(s\) any of its fans know，MULTIDOS reads and writes practically any Model I／III DOS format．The Model 4 ver－ sion of MULTIDCS， \(80 / 64\) ，extends this feature to include TRSDOS 6．X．MULTI－ DOS 80／64＇s main advantage．however， is its ability to run Model／／ill Basic pro－ grams in Model 4 mode without conver－ sion，at the Model 4＇s faster processing speed and 80 －character screen width （unless the program uses machine－lan－ guage subroutines or PEEKs or POKEs）．

Like other versions of MULTIDOS． \(80 /\) 64 tou＇s its ability to read all disk for－ mats for the TRS－80 series．While MUL－ TIDOS can directly read some DOS formats（like LDOS），you have to use a program called VFU to convert TRSDOS 1.3 programs to another drive to run them．Several Model 1 DOSes require that you change the disk＇s data address marks with the MULTIDOS Convert／ CMD program．As with other versions of MULTIDOS，80／64 can read all TRS－80 disk formats．It also writes to most for－ mats，but not to TRSDOS 1.3 and 2．3．

\section*{Compatibility}

MULT1DOS Basic uses tokens identi－ cal to those in Model \(1 / 111\) Basic，but TRSDOS 6．X Basic uses different to－ kens．Therefore，you must save Model 4 Basic programs in ASCll format before MULTIDOS can read and run them di－ rectiy from a TRSDOS 6．X disk．

MULTIDOS＇s Basic interpreter，Super－ Basic，comes with enhancements to standard Basic and debugging tools．You can trace，single－step，set breakpoints． and review variables in Basic programs． You also get a string sort similar to that in TRSDOS 1．3 Basic，with output in as－ cending or descending order．

Additional Basic commands include Label，Erase．Zero，Hex，Binary，Call， and WPEEK．Erase removes a varlable array from RAM．Zero sets all elements of the array to zero．WPEEK PEEKs at a 2 －byte value（word）that an integer points to．Some of these SuperBasic commands conflict with those in TRSDOS 1．3．

\section*{MULTIDOS Features}

While MULTIDOS 80／64＇s compatibility with Model I／III Basic programs is good．it is a Model 4 operating system．It resides in RAM and loads its Basic interpreter in low memory．Because of this，you can＇t run most／CMD flles written for the 1，111，or 4. MULTIDOS also doesn＇t support the RAM calls most commerclal software packages use．For instance， 1 couldn＇t run Scripsit， LeScript，or Allwrite．Some commercial machine－language programs can access most features，but not all．
If you have a 128 K Model 4，MULTI－ DOS lets you partition the extra memory bank as a Memdisk；you can also set aside part of high memory as a RAM disk or data disk．MULTIDOS provides a MIN－ IDOS function accessible at all times， even while running a Basic program．It includes commands you can run before returning to the program．You can copy， kill，or list speciffed fles：display a direc－ tory；invoke a debugging program：and select the 64 －or 80 －character screen widths（ 32 or 40 characters in enlarged－ character mode）．
Other useful commands avallable from DOS include an Unkill command and linking and routing commands． MULTIDOS＇s utilities let you assign function－key characteristics，edit glob－ ally in Basic，zap disks，time disk drives， filter printer codes，spool printer data， test memory，and scan／search memory for 8 －or 16 －bit codes．
MULTIDOS supports double－sided disk drives，but the manual provides no instructions for making a double－sided MULTIDOS system disk．
You can also format，read，and write to the reverse side of a double－sided disk as though it were a separate drive．Each side acts as an independent disk with its own directory：you refer to a two－drive system＇s four＂drives＂as 0.0 ＇， 1 ，and 1 ． However，you have to configure MULTI－ DOS to recognize double－sided disks．

\section*{Docs and Knocks}

The MULTIDOS manual is tough to get through．While it offers good technical information，you have to hunt all over for it．And 1 found the way it handles the different systems confusing．
1 discovered only one error with MULTIDOS．The Memdisk \(X\) command is supposed to reset the Merndisk or RAM disk previously set，but 1 couldn＇t get it to work．

\section*{Conclusion}

While MULTIDOS 80／64 isn＇t fully compatible with Model I，III，or 4 pro－ grams，it does have some features you can＇t find anywhere else．MULTIDOS 80／ 64 has utility for a select audience and you may just be one of them．

\section*{Typitall: A Scripsit Alternative}

\author{
by David Dalton
}


If you're a Model III Scripsit user who has moved up to a Model 4, you'll probably like Typitall, an inexpensive and capable word processor.

While Typitall uses some of the Model 4's extra features. such as the 80 -column screen and the function keys, it doesn't use the extra memory available with 128K systems. Under TRSDOS 6.X. Typitall holds only 4IK of text. It also doesn't use the Model 4's reverse video to highlight text, as SuperScripsit does.

\section*{Features}

Typitall adds some important features missing from Model L/III Scripsit. You can send special codes to the printer, for example, and execute DOS commands from withln the program. You can even exit to DOS, do a few chores (such as formatting a disk), and return to Typitall with your text intact.

Typitall calls help files at the touch of a key, and updates a status line at the bottom of the screen after each keystroke. It displays the current line number, the length of the line, the line width, the document length, and the amount of free space in bytes.

Inserting new text within old was always a pain with Scripsit. Typitall makes it easier with the function keys. F1 opens a line for inserting text, F2 deletes one character, and F3 rejoins lines after an insert. You use control-M to switch back and forth between overstrike and insert mode.

You print files to the screen or to a disk file. Printing to the screen lets you check your format without wasting paper. You can also print to the screen using small graphics blocks instead of text, which will display how the pages will look.

One nice Typitall feature is its printer spooler. You can save a document to a disk file and have Typitall print the file while you work on something else. Typitall has some limitations here, though. It may ignore your keystrokes while it goes to the disk for the next block of text to print, and a noticeable system slow-
down signifies that you're using the spooler. Printing from TRSDOS's Memdisk isn't as slow.

\section*{Customizing}

You can modify many of the program's features and parameters and save them to disk permanentiy. You can, for example, change the rate at which keys repeat or set up a default file name extension.
You can also set up printer parameters, such as whether your printer expects llne feeds, and send command strings to reset the printer each time you print a file. Typitall's printer support is good, but it doesn't support proportional spacing or serlal printers. You can set up sequences of keystrokes and save them permanently. Thereafter, you can call often-used command routines or character strings with one keystroke. This is a good way to save printer-control lines that you use frequently.
To glve you more room for your documents, Typitall uses several overlays. That means that only part of the program resides in memory at any one time. If you want to print a flle, Typitall reads the printing overlay from disk. as it does the help files. You can circurnvent this process by copying the overlays and help files to Memdisk and customizing Typitall so that it accesses Memdisk before loading an overlay. This makes things run faster.

\section*{Problems}

Typitall ddd several weird things with my documents. I was unable to reproduce the problem, but a couple of times my screen width changed of its own accord and the text becarne skewed, though 1 lost none. Sometimes an invalid command will sllghtly alter the appearance of your text at the cursor location.

\section*{Spelling Checker}

The spelling checker, which only costs an extra \(\$ 50\), contains about 29,000 words. It's slow, awkward to use, and the size of the document that it checks is limited by avallable memory. The checker sorts your document to make a list of unique words, looks up the words in the dictionary, and drops them into a block at the top of your file. You use a Hunt command to find each misspelled word in your docurnent. You can add to the dictionary and create your own special dictionaries.

\section*{Conclusion}

Typitall lacks the power of SuperScripsit, the pizzazz of LeScript, and the class of Allwrite. But not everyone can deal with Allwrite's price tag or SuperScripsit's complexity. This isn't the ultimate word processor, but a valid alternative to Scripsit.

\section*{WordPerfect 4.0}
* \(\star \star \star \star\)

WordPerfect 4.0 runs on the Tandy 1000,1200 , and 2000 ( 256 K ), requires two disk drives and MS-DOS 2.X. Satellite Software International, 288 W. Center St., Orem, UT 84057. 801-224-4000. \(\$ 495\) (includes mail-merge and speling checker with 100.000 -word dictionary).
I described Microsoft Word 2.0 as a "first-strike thermonuclear word processor" (August 1985, p. I 14). However, 1 forgot that superpowers come in twos. WordPerfect 4.0, like Word, is an awesome program built for high-volume professional writing that is wasted on occasional correspondence. In many ways, It's even mightier than its Microsoft rival.
Most of WordPerfect's advantages involve extra convenience. it's not copyprotected (which I appreciate after seeing my one legal copy of Word disappear in a hard disk crash) and it can automatlcally save your file at specified intervals. The spelling dictionary is big. ger. It can not only format columns of text but also add columns of numbers. And the screen display shows the page and line position indicator that Word inexpilcably forgot.

But. WordPerfect isn't as dazzling in the "what you see is what you get" department: There's no on-screen justification or multiple windows, and less virtuosity at mixing dozens of fonts for a laser typesetter (though you can install up to five printers instead of the usual one). And it doesn't have an undelete function.
Compared to Word's layered alphabetic menus, WordPerfect's 40 -plus commands (all done with the function and control, alternate, and shift keys) take extra memorization. The manual, while first-rate, is useless without the supplied function-key template.
With the color-coded template before you. you'll fly through mountainous papers or reports. Some programs can't print footnotes: WordPerfect automat1cally numbers and formats notes up to 16,000 lines long, not to mention doing indexes, tables of contents. and Think-Tank-style outlines. Some auxiliary programs such as SuperKey allow multikeystroke macros and file access passwords: WordPerfect has them built in.
Once you turn off its automatic hyphenation (it brings winged thoughts to a screeching halt a dozen times per page), WordPerfect will quickly and unobtrusively do any word processing job. Microsoft Word is flashier (on-screen boldface italics edited with a mouse), but WordPerfect is an unbeatable powerhouse. It's expensive, but definitive.
-Eric Greustad

\section*{Telecommuter}

Telecommuter runs on the Tandy 1000,1200 , and \(2000(256 \mathrm{~K})\) and requires one disk drive and MS-DOS 2.X. Sigea Systems, Inc., 19 Pelham Road. Weston. MA 02193. 617-647-1098. Write-It \$125. XModem \$200. Standard \(\$ 200\). Deluxe \(\$ 300\). Plus \(\$ 400\).
Telecommuter is an enhanced version of a program called Remote Control, which 80 Micro reviewed in June 1985 (p. 113). As with Remote Controi, Telecommuter provides a direct link between the Model 100/200 and a remote Tandy 1000/1200/2000 (which needs an auto-answer modem). You can access your PC over the phone to execute file transfers. DOS commands, and print documents, and even run programs. It is a significant enhancement for those who travel or use a portable when away from their PCs.

The different versions of Telecommutcr are built around the same core program. Write-lt only provides word-processing and fast file transfers. XModem includes protocol file transfer with the TELCOM mode. The Standard Telecommuter includes TELCOM and a host mode, and Deluxe provides access to the DOS and a multiple access level host mode. Telccommuter Plus has all the features of the other versions in one package.
The TELCOM mode is similar to the Model 100's, and there is a fast file transfer mode. The text processing mode uses many of the same commands as the \(100 /\) 200's Text.
Telecommuter is better than the Remote Control program: The null modem cable is now sturdier and longer; there is single key redial in TELCOM mode from the PC; you have the option to automatically run application programs upon logon in host mode; and there is a simulated sign-off if you lose your connection.

Also, text processing is more versatile. You can now append files to existing ones, or take them from disk and place them in text. You can divide large jobs into a series of small ones by using a command file to call files to be printed. You can write and print form letters. You can send printer output to the screen for preview or to a disk fle.

Telecommuter can automatically sense whether you have a monochrome or color graphics board, but there is only one choice of display colors.

What was a very good manual is now even better. It has been split into two books, one for setting up and word processing, the other for telecommunicatlons. The documentation leads you through the system, with many examples. Also enclosed are two reference
cards wlth the communications and word processing commands.
Telecommuter links your 100/200 and your PC, giving you access to the PC's power while retaining your lap-top's portabillty.
-Thomas L. Quindry

\section*{How to Use Your Radio Shack Printer}

By William Bardin Jr. 204 pp. Softcover. Tandy/Radio Shack. One Tandy Center. Fort Worth, TX 76108. Radio Shack Catalog \#26-1242. \$14.95.
If you use any of the Radio Shack printers, whether it's a dot-matrix, dalsy-wheel, or printer-plotter, then you need How to Use Your Radio Shack Printer. This book has an enormous amount of information, which at times is overwhelming. While it isn't thorough enough in some areas, no other source is as helpful for Radio Shack users.
This book covers all the printers carricd by Radio Shack at the time it was printed: the CGP- 115 and 220; the DMP\(100,110,120,200,400,420.500 .2100\). and 2100P: the DW I, II, and IIB; the DWP- 210 and 410; the LP 1. II. III, IV, V. VI. VII, and VIII; the GP I and II; the TP10; and the Plotter/printer.
The later printers, such as the DMP105. aren't included, but Barden notes that the newer printers can emulate at least one of the printers in the book. Even if your printer isn't listed, you can still use the book.
The book contains 12 chapters organized into three sectlons: Printer Basics. Printing Text, and Printing Graphics.
Printer Basics takes a brief look at the Radio Shack printer line, how printers form characters and communicate with computers, characters printed, simple programs for underlining and graphics, and a master index on the abilities of the various printers.
The next three chapters deal with printing text, first with normal text and simple word processing, then word processing functions such as wordwrap, justificatlon, and proportional spacing. The last chapter in this section deals with such uses as mall labels, boilerplate form letters, and screen-printing text to your printer.

The final section tackles graphics: normal, screen, and creative printing. Normal printing uses the printer's built-in graphics characters to makc boxes, graph forms, butterflies, and large characters.
The chapter on creative graphics shows you how to design characters and create pictures with direct dot-addressing.

There's even a short section on using daisy-wheel printers to make graphs using the period and other characters.

Barden's book is well written, with many examples and dozens of printer hints. The hints are placed into sidebars, and give information about such things as the impression level and ribbon feed in dadsy-wheels, or generating Japanese Kana symbols with the LP VIII and DMP\(200,400,420\), and 500.

The book's major fault is that it attempts to cover everything, while not providing enough in-depth information about any one printer. You need your printer manual and this book side-by-side.

One other limitation is that there aren't enough examples. This is especially true in the discussions on graphics.

Despite its problems, this is one book you should have if you own a Radio Shack printer or want to write programs that use standard Radio Shack printers.
-Terry Kepner

\section*{PRO-X-FTS}
\(\star \star \star \star \star\)
PRO-X-FTS runs on the Model 4/4P \((64 \mathrm{~K})\), and requires one disk drive and an RS-232. Misosys lnc., P.O. Box 239, Sterling, VA 22170-0239. 703-4504181. \$24.95.

PRO-X-FTS is an XModem file transfer utility for making error-free transmissions between computers. lt's not a fullfeatured telecommunications program. Instead, it's meant to be used along with a program such as COMM, which is supplied with TRSDOS 6.X.X.

XModem, the Ward Christensen protocol for error-free file transfer, is a de facto standard, and you can use it to download thousands of public domain programs.
If you use TRSDOS 6.2, you execute PRO-X-FTS from within your communications program by pressing clear/ shift/0. With other DOSes (6.0. 6.1, DOSPLUS IV), you must exit your communications program. invoke PRO-X-FTS, and return to the program once the file transfer ls complete.
lused the program on a Model 4 running TRSDOS 6.2 to transfer a few programs from my Compaq. and it worked well.
The PRO-X-FTS utility is well worth the price, and makes error-free transfers easily, either locally between computers or from bulletin boards. I always wondered why the authors of TRSDOS and LDOS omitted XModem from COMM. Wlthout it. LCOMM and COMM are only half the communication programs they could be. PRO-X-FTS makes them what they should be: useful.
-Gary Shade

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 26）：RETURN ELSE VAR．INTA（CLG）＝VAR．INTA（CLIG）＊VAL（TOKEN．VALS）：RETURN



 1668 CLII－CLI：GOTO 1580
1698 589 IP TOXEN．VALSく＂＂＋＇THEN 1608





 No bs processed in the eource program，following tokens． Leading spaces end or tabs are ignored． The Token typ is eithar i i identifier， 2 ＝number（int）， 3 －delim agn
The tokenvais will have the string of tha token found． token typ of \({ }^{\text {a }}\) string in double quotes， 5 ＝etring single quotes
tokentyp of 9 if fpos should gat greater than eofe．

















\({ }_{861}^{851}\) RETURN
\({ }_{888}^{378}\) ：This routine handles the putchar statement．On entry，fpos will peren of the function cell．

日e WHILE CPROGS（FPOS）\(<>\)－（I：PPOS＝PPOS +1 ：WEND









 BS－INKEYS：IP BS＝＂THEN \(118{ }^{1}\) 1118 FUNC．RET \(=A S C(S S)\)
1128 WHILE \(\left(C P R O G S(P P O S)\left\rangle^{-}\right)=1:\right.\) PPOS \(=\) FPOS \(+1:\) WEND
1138 RETURN

 ：to hold nuil strings and tempvar．count was set to zero at init

 1258 GOSUB 1828
1268 WEND
1278 RETURN
1289
 POR CLE－ 1 TO TEMPVAR．COUNT NEXT CLL
TENPVR．COUNT \(=9\) This routin gets called when the firat token of a This routine gets inalled when the forst token of a in end，it should only be called when an idsntifier is iocated，so in an
arithmatic statemant．It will be aesumed here that that is why
 ND






 \begin{tabular}{l}
1258 GOSUB 1828 \\
1268 WEND \\
1278 \\
1288 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
®．\({ }^{\circ}\) ®
－シャッシ

\(\square\)
\(\square\)

Lsting I continued from p． 42
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline & \begin{tabular}{l}
GOSUB 1628：IF TOREN．TYP 〈＞ 1 THEN 2748 \\
CLFI＝TEMPVAR．COUNT＋GLOBAL．COUNT，WHILE VAR．NAMES（CLFU）＜＞TOKEN．VALS AHD CLFI＞ \\
CLFi＝CLF：－1：WEND：IF CLFi＝8 THEN PRINT＇FOR－Limit variable not daclarad＂，ST
\end{tabular} \\
\hline & \\
\hline & HOLO2F．VAL－VAR．INTU（CLFU）：GOTO \\
\hline & HOLD2F．VAL－VAL（TOKEN．VALS） \\
\hline 2758 &  \\
\hline & ndex only \({ }^{\text {a }}\) STOP \\
\hline & GOSUB 1628：IF TOREN．VALS＜＞\({ }^{++0^{-} \text {THEN PR，}}\) \\
\hline & Gosus 1820：consure the and pare \\
\hline &  \\
\hline & （XLFI）\(=\) XMFI：NEXT XMF1：RETURN \\
\hline & muat be a statement or a block \\
\hline & HOLDF．POS＝FPOS－LEN（TOKEN．VALS）：save off current poaition in source for \\
\hline & FOR XMF：\(=\) HOLDIF．VAL TO HOLD2F，VAL \\
\hline &  \\
\hline &  \\
\hline 2838 & VAR．INTM（XLPt \(=\) XMPT \\
\hline 2848 & Gosur 2928，procesa the statement or blo \\
\hline 2858 & NEXT XMF： \\
\hline 2868 & RETUR ：＇done with the for loop 1111 \\
\hline 2876 & \\
\hline 2888 & This routina processes a statement or a block of stetements \\
\hline 2898 & ：a for loop，and then returna．It only processes the block one \\
\hline & tima per call． \\
\hline  & \\
\hline & WHILE TOXEN．VALSS HOLDF．EXITS \\
\hline 2938 &  \\
\hline &  \\
\hline & GOSUP 1828 ：，get next token \\
\hline \[
2956
\] & WEND \\
\hline &  \\
\hline 2978 & RETURN \\
\hline & \\
\hline 2998 & ＇This routine skips a block bstwesn braces or up to a, ，dependent \\
\hline 3888 & upon hold．exits．It is usad in \(1 F\) processing． \\
\hline & \\
\hline 3828 & WHILE TOKEN．VALS＜＞HoLdi．Exits \\
\hline 3838 & cosub 182 t \\
\hline 3848 & WEND \\
\hline 3858 & If Toren．vals＝＇f＂then toxen．vals－＂＇：＇fix up so dont quit \\
\hline 868 & RETURN \\
\hline & \\
\hline 3888 & ＇．This routine processes an if statement．Note that only the simples \\
\hline 3698 & ，form of an IF is allowed，that 18，as bel \\
\hline 3188 & －IF（varnama \｛＝，＜，＞，I＝\} | ivarname) \\
\hline 3118 & Blocks of statamants may be in the 1f，but no \\
\hline 3128 & ：This is dua to tha non－recursiveneaa of sasic \\
\hline & \\
\hline 3148 & cosur 182日：，get the \\
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
& 3158 \\
& 3168
\end{aligned}
\] &  \\
\hline &  \\
\hline & XLIE \(=\) CLI \\
\hline 込 & GOSU 1828：HOLDI．OPRS＝TOXEN．VALS：＇gat operator and bave \\
\hline 3188 & GOSUB 1828： \(1 F\) TOKEN．TYP＜＞1 THEn 3210 \\
\hline 3198 & CLIE＝TEMPVAR．COUNT＋GLOBAL．COUNT：WHILE VAR．NAMES（CLIU）＜＞TOKEN．VAL \\
\hline & CL \\
\hline 3208 & HOLDI．VAL \(=\) VAR．INTA（CLIW），GOTO 3226 \\
\hline & HOLOI．VAL \(=\) VAL（TOXEN．VALS） \\
\hline 3228 & gosve 1828：＇get closing paren） \\
\hline 3238 & DO．ELSE \(=8\) \\
\hline 3248 &  \\
\hline 32 & IF HOLDI．OPRS＜＞＂\(=\)＂THEN 3288 \\
\hline 3268 &  \\
\hline 3278 & COSUB 3828：GOTO 3378 \\
\hline \({ }^{3288}\) & IF HOLDI．OPRS＜＞＂＜＇TEEN 3318 \\
\hline 3298 &  \\
\hline 18 & GOSUB 3828：GOTO 3378 \\
\hline & IF HOLDI．OPRS 〈＞\({ }^{\text {－}}\)－\({ }^{\text {TH}}\) \\
\hline & If VAR．inte（Xliv）＞holdi．val then gosub 3478：DO．ELSE－I：GOTO 3378 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}




Circle 281 on Reader Service card.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[b]{5}{*}{4211 NW 75th Terrace - Dept. 203 - Lauderhill, FL 33319}} \\
\hline & \\
\hline & \\
\hline & \\
\hline & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

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\hline Gemerat Ledoner & 3395 \\
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\hline Tima \(\frac{1}{\text { allimen }}\) & 295 \\
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\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline \[
2510
\] & GOSUB 278:IP G-8 THEN CLS:PRINT*No ganea have bean played. "gosub 160: RETURN \\
\hline 2520 &  \\
\hline 2538 & LPRINT TAB(32) 'Gama data Opponant va oppon \\
\hline 2549 & LPRINT TAB(32) \\
\hline 2558 & T\$="* 11 \\
\hline 2560 &  \\
\hline 2579 &  \\
\hline 2589 & NEXT X:CLOSEIRETURN \\
\hline 2599 & REA * Print tam totale - with opponents \\
\hline 261 & cosub 278 \\
\hline 2616 &  \\
\hline 2629 &  \\
\hline 263 &  \\
\hline 2641 & LPRINT TS:X \(21: \mathrm{GOSUB} 759\) [GOSUB 776 \\
\hline 2659 &  \\
\hline 2669 & FOR R=1 TO GIINPUT*3,OS, D\$, HS,SU,ST:GOSUB 1218 :LPRINT USING TS \\
\hline 2679 & COSUB 1259 :LPRINT USING T\$, \({ }^{\text {d }}\), GOSUB 1268 :LPRINT USING TSIO\$, \\
\hline 2680 &  \\
\hline 26 &  \\
\hline 2789 &  \\
\hline 2719 &  \\
\hline 2728 & REM *Prlnt team totela - With playar \\
\hline 2738 &  \\
\hline 2741 &  \\
\hline 2759 & GOSUB 1138 :GOSUB 1168 :LPRINT * Pleyer* TAB (26) T\$igosub 1170 \\
\hline 2769 &  \\
\hline 2771 & POR X=1 TO P:GOSUB 1779 : GOSUB 2828 INE \\
\hline 278 &  \\
\hline 2798 & GOSUB 2821 IF G=9 THEN 2819 \\
\hline 2818 & GOSUB 2869 :GOBUB 2829 \\
\hline 2819 & LPRINT**NEXT X:LPRINT STRING\$(112, - \({ }^{-6}\) ): RETURN \\
\hline 2829 &  \\
\hline 2830 & LPRINT* - \(:\) GOSUB 1219 ILPRINT USING T\$: A(1) \(1:\) GOSUB 1228 \\
\hline 284 & LPRINT USING T\$, \(A(2)\) IIGOSUB 1688 ilip \(X / 3=1 N T(X / 3)\) AND \(X<29\) THEN LPRINT* \\
\hline 2859 & RETURN \\
\hline 2868 &  \\
\hline 2878 & POR Y=6 TO 7:A \((Y)=A(Y) / G\) NEXT \(Y: A(9)=\lambda(9) / G\) \\
\hline 2888 &  \\
\hline 2898 &  \\
\hline 298 & REM ** Print etatlatics for an lndividual player \\
\hline 2919 &  \\
\hline 2929 &  \\
\hline 293 & PRINT: PRINT TAB(T) T\$:PRINT: PRINT TAB (28)'Roster \({ }^{\text {(tPRINT }}\) \\
\hline 2948 & POR \(X=1\) TO P STEP 2:PRINT \(X\); \({ }^{\text {PS }}(\mathrm{X})\); \\
\hline 2959 & IF X-P THEN PRINT ELSE PRINT TAB(32) \(\mathrm{X}+1 \mathrm{l}\) ( \(\mathrm{P} \$(\mathrm{X}+1)\) \\
\hline 2969 & NEXT XIPRINT:PRINT *Type tha number of the playar you went \({ }^{\prime \prime}\) ' \\
\hline 2978 & LINE INPUT TS:Tl=VAL (T\$) \\
\hline 2989 &  \\
\hline 2998 &  \\
\hline 3989 & COSU8 1119 :LPRINT TAB (T) T\$:T\$-'Jaraey \({ }^{\text {a }}+\mathrm{NS}(\mathrm{X})\);GOSUB 1118 \\
\hline 3019 &  \\
\hline 3820 &  \\
\hline 3939 &  \\
\hline 3848 &  \\
\hline 3656 & POR Rel TO G:GOSUB 1628 :INPUT*3, OS, DS, H\$, SU, ST:GOSU8 1218 \\
\hline 3868 & LPRINT USING T\$:R,iGOSUB 1250 ILPRINT U8ING T\$iDS \\
\hline 3878 &  \\
\hline 3889 & GOSUB 168 B INEXT RILPRINT STRINGS(112, \({ }^{-9}\) ) :CLOSE:GOSUB 368 \\
\hline 3696 &  \\
\hline 3188 & COSUB 1686 :LPRINT STRING\$(112, -*): \\
\hline 3118 & Rem * print stetlatica for a particular game \\
\hline \[
3120
\] & gosub 276 :GOSUB 44 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}


\section*{}
 (13)
Listing contitulued from p. 57
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Listing constitued from p. 57} \\
\hline 1618 & Rem * Convert buffer verlabl \\
\hline 1629 &  \\
\hline 1638 & \(\mathrm{A}(6)=\mathrm{CVI}(\mathrm{PT} \$): \mathrm{A}(7)=\mathrm{CVI}(\mathrm{P} 2 \mathrm{~S}): \mathrm{A}(8)=C V S(P 35): A(9)=C V I(P S)\) \\
\hline 1648 &  \\
\hline 1651 &  \\
\hline 1668 & A(18) -CVI (ST\$) : A (19) -CVI (BS\$) : A 28 ) =CVI (FOS) IRETURN \\
\hline 1678 & REN ** Subroutina to print etety from fam to Pouls \\
\hline 16 日 &  \\
\hline 1698 & GOSUB 1236 :LPRINT USING TS; A(5):1GOSU8 1220 \\
\hline 1788 & POR Y= 6 TO 7:LPRINT USING T\$; A (Y) I: NEXT Y,GOSUB 1236 \\
\hline 1710 &  \\
\hline 1728 & LPRINT USING T\$, \(\mathrm{A}(16):: \mathrm{GOSUB} 1220\) \\
\hline 1731 & FOR Y= 11 TO 13:LPRINT USING T\$, A(Y)]tNEXT Y:GOSU8 1248 \\
\hline 1748 & LPRINT USING TSI A(14): \(\mathrm{G}^{\text {GOSUB }} 1228\) \\
\hline 1751 &  \\
\hline 1761 & REM ** Convert T(x,y) to \(A(y)\) * \\
\hline 1778 & POR \(Y=1\) T0 2fiA(Y) \(=\mathbf{T}(X, Y):\) NEXT Y:RETURN \\
\hline & Rem ** Maln Menu ** \\
\hline 1791 & CLS:PRINTTAB(21)*Basketball Stetlatica* \\
\hline & PRINT TAB (30) "Nenu* \\
\hline 181 &  \\
\hline 1821 &  \\
\hline & PRINT TAB \(\left.(6)^{*} \mathrm{C}\right)\) Make correctiona to previouely entarad information* \\
\hline 1841 & PRINT TAB(6)'D) Type in atatiatics for e game \({ }^{\text {a }}\) \\
\hline & PRINT TAB (6)' 2 ) Print the taan record* \\
\hline 186 & PRINT TAB (6) \({ }^{\text {a }}\) ) Print team totale (gana by gama - wlth opponanta) \\
\hline 1871 & PRINT TAB (6) \({ }^{\text {a }}\) ) Print tam totale (with up-to-data totala \(f\) or player \\
\hline 1888 & PRINT TAB(6)*y) Print etatistica for an individual playar* \\
\hline 1898 & PRINT TAB(6)'I) Print atetistice for a perticuler game \\
\hline 1981 & PRINT TAB(6) 'J) Exlt the prograa' \\
\hline & PRINTIPRINT TAB(4)*Entar your choics ( A - J) from above:'; \\
\hline 1921 &  \\
\hline &  \\
\hline 1948 &  \\
\hline 1951 & Foke 16499, \\
\hline & ON T GOSUB \(4598,4484,3396,1994,2514,2609,2731,2910,3120,120\) coto 1798 \\
\hline & REM ** Type ln atetiatlca for a gama \\
\hline 1998 &  \\
\hline 2991 &  \\
\hline & PRINT:PRINT Thie eection allowe you to type in tha etatistice for \\
\hline 2121 & PRINTa gane. All filea will be updated. Ara you certaln that \\
\hline 21310 & PRINT you wioh to type in gata \\
\hline &  \\
\hline 2161 & PRINTE258, CHRS(3i) Please type in tha following information:* \\
\hline 2178 & PRINTE389, 'Name of opponent'; i INPUT O\$ \\
\hline 298 & IF LEN (OS) \(>14\) THEN PRINT* Name can not exceed 14 lettera. \(:\) gosub 16e: GOTO 2469 \\
\hline 2698 &  \\
\hline 21818 &  \\
\hline 2118 & PRINT0645, "foma or Away'f:INPUT HStGOSUB 2日0 IIP T\$=*N" THEN 2969 CL 8 ipRINTG258. "Nou enter tha atatietlca for each player on" \\
\hline 2139 & PRINT*Your roater. You will be askad if you winh to updata** \\
\hline 214 & PRINT"each player. If you answar 'yes', than you will type" \\
\hline 2150 & PRINT \({ }^{\text {a }}\) in the numbere for asch of the 13 cetegorlea. \\
\hline & PRINT \({ }^{\text {damamber that you may just prese <ENTER> to put* }}\) \\
\hline 2178 & PRINT in a zero for any catagory \\
\hline 2181 & PRINT:PRINT When you have completed entaring tha atatistlcs \\
\hline & PRINT'for a player, you will be asked if these are correct. \\
\hline & PRINT"the btatietica for that playar. "IGOSUB 168 igOSUB 498 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
210



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\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline &  \\
\hline 4688 & CLS:PRINTQ133, \({ }^{\text {Now }}\) you w111 enter each playar's nama (up \\
\hline 4698 & PRINT"28 lettars) and each playar's jersay number \\
\hline 4789 & \(\mathrm{p}=\mathrm{p}+1\) \\
\hline 4718 &  \\
\hline 4729 & PRINTE 451, "Name will be printad as ", LEPTS(PS(P), 20) \\
\hline 4738 &  \\
\hline 478 & IF T\$ \({ }^{\text {c/ }}\) " THEN 4710 \\
\hline 4758 &  \\
\hline 4761 & IF P<5 THEN 478日 \\
\hline 4770 &  \\
\hline 4781 & IF TS= \({ }^{\text {P }}\) - THEN 47日 \\
\hline 4798 &  \\
\hline 488 & RE \\
\hline 48 & REM ** Instructions \\
\hline 4828 & CLStPRINT \({ }^{\text {c }}\) This program keeps a racord of various basketbal \\
\hline 483 & PRINT"statistics. Yt stores each individual player's statistics \\
\hline 4848 & PRINT"as well as taam statistics in 20 categories. \({ }^{\text {a }}\) : PRINT \\
\hline 4858 & PRINT* Tha firbt step in using the program is to enter information* \\
\hline 4868 & PRINT*about your team - name of school, name of coach, namas of " \\
\hline 4878 & PRINT"players, atc. The program accommodates up to 28 players. : PRI \\
\hline 4888 & PRINT" Once this has bean dona, you may antar statistice for \\
\hline 4898 & PRINT"particular gams. You may just praes the (ENTER> key to type in" \\
\hline 4981 & PRINT"a zaro for any category. Aftar entering one player's. \\
\hline 4918 & PRINT"statistics, you will be askad if the numbare just antered \\
\hline 492 & PRINT"correct. If any are incorrect, you will ba asked to snter \\
\hline 4938 & PRINT'information again. \({ }^{\text {a }}\) GOSUB 168 \\
\hline 4948 & PRINT: Tha most important part of the program for the coach (a \\
\hline 4958 & PRINT'for the player, too) is tha printout of tha statistics. \\
\hline 4968 & PRINT"program prints the statistics in 118 columins. You will need" \\
\hline 4978 & PRINT"a printar with this capability. You must either use 11 z 14.1 \\
\hline 4988 &  \\
\hline 4998 & PRINT"condensed printing (for dot-matrix printers); or you must \\
\hline 5880 & PRINT"elite printing (for daisy wheel printers). Paading sing \\
\hline 5418 & PRINT"eheeta of \(81 / 2 \times 11\)-inch paper sideways makes excel \\
\hline 5028 & PRINT"printouts on a daiby wheel. " PRINT:GOSUB 168 \\
\hline 5836 & PRINT \({ }^{\text {P }}\) You may maka the following printouts \\
\hline 5848 & PRIN2 \\
\hline 5858 & PRINT: PRINT TAB (5)'1) your tsan racord": PRINT \\
\hline 5868 & PRINT TAB(5) \({ }^{\text {2 }}\) ) your taam totals in which each opponant is inst \\
\hline 5870 & PRINT TAB(10) "along with your taam statistica for that game" \\
\hline 5888 & PRINT : PRINT TAB(5) "3) your taam totals in which each player is listed" \\
\hline 5098 & PRINT TAB(18)"aiong with hia totals \({ }^{\text {a }}\) : PRINT \\
\hline 5180 & PRINT TAS(5) 4) statietics for an individual player* : PRINT \\
\hline 5118 &  \\
\hline 5128 & REM ** Housekeeping \\
\hline 5136 & DIM PS(22), A(20), S(20) , NS(22), T(22,20) : DEFINT G, W, L, R, X, Y \\
\hline 5148 & P= © :RETURN \\
\hline 5158 & REM **Opening Display \\
\hline 5168 &  \\
\hline 5179 & PRINT8 899, STRING \((56,176)\) ):FOR X=6 TO 14:SET( \(\mathrm{X}, 19)\) : NEXT \\
\hline 5186 & POR Y=7 TO 12:SET (9, Y) : NEXT Y \\
\hline 5198 & \(\operatorname{SET}(6,9): \operatorname{SET}(7,9): \operatorname{SET}(8,9): \operatorname{SET}(11,11): \operatorname{SET}(13,11):\) \\
\hline 5208 & POR \(\mathrm{Y}=28\) TO \(35: \operatorname{SET}(185, \mathrm{Y}): \operatorname{SET}(186, Y)\) NEXT \\
\hline 5218 & POR Y=36 TO 39:SET(184, Y) : SET (187,Y) : NEXT Y \\
\hline 5228 & POR \(Y=39\) TO 43: SET (103, Y) : NEXT \(Y\) \\
\hline 5238 & \(\operatorname{SET}(188,39): \operatorname{SET}(108,48): \operatorname{SET}(169,40): \operatorname{SET}(110,40): \operatorname{SET}(111,40)\) \\
\hline 5240 &  \\
\hline 5258 & \(\operatorname{SET}(184,38): \operatorname{SET}(184,29): \operatorname{SET}(163,29): \operatorname{SET}(182,29): \operatorname{SET}(101,28)\) \\
\hline 5268 & \(\operatorname{SET}(185,28): \operatorname{SET}(184,27): \operatorname{SET}(185,26): \operatorname{SET}(186,26): \operatorname{SET}(187,27)\) \\
\hline 5278 & tS =-bASKETHALL STATISTICS" \\
\hline 5288 &  \\
\hline 5298 &  \\
\hline 5308 & T\$="David Pleachar" \\
\hline 5318 &  \\
\hline 5328 & FOR \(X=1\) TO \(808:\) NEXT \(X: R E T U R N\) \\
\hline 5330 &  \\
\hline 5348 & FOR Y1 \(=1\) TO \(2:\) NEXT Y1:NEXT Y:RESTORE: PRINTE 133, " - 3 :RETURN \\
\hline 5350 & DATA \(689,753,817,881,753,689,624,559,493,427,295,228,168,92,21,16,74,133\) \\
\hline 5368 & RES ** Error Handling Routine \\
\hline 5378 & IF ERL=368 OR ERL=278 OR ERL=448 OR ERL=2658 OR ERL=3548 THEN PRINT "Fila has not been initializad. ":PRINT"Erior in lina"; ERL: GOSUB 169: \\
\hline & resume 78 \% \\
\hline 5389 & IP ERL=1020 THEN OPEN"O",3, GAMES/TXT": RESUME 1030 \\
\hline 5398 &  \\
\hline 5408 & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Circle 176 on Reader Service card.
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\hline CP/M & & I IBMAT & 224.95 \\
\hline IBMPC & (To/From) & Tandy 2000 Disk Transporter & 129.95 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline  & Disks (lap Quality) A Products & DS/DD & 89¢ ea./100 \\
\hline AT PRODUCTS & Drives 360 KB & 265.00 & 149.00 \\
\hline  & CMI 40 Meg . & 1150.00 & 1014.00 \\
\hline  & 128K Ram Set & 146.00 & 105.00 \\
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\hline & High Capacity Disks & 54040 & \\
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\hline
\end{tabular}
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Program Listing 2．Prism Ring．
ONI甘 JILYWSI甘オ，OT
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{－PRISMATIC RING} \\
\hline 28 & VIEW（ \(B, 0)-(639,239)\) reset entire to viewport \\
\hline 36 & CLR：SCREEN 6, clear screen and go to graphics \\
\hline 40 & \(\mathrm{X}=30: \mathrm{Y}=30: \mathrm{A}=59.78: \mathrm{B}=53.50: \mathrm{PI}=3.14159\) \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{50 AN＝19：S2＝24} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{78 FOR \(2=A\) TO B STEP} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\(06 \mathrm{I}=33 \mathrm{~B}+\mathrm{Y} *(5.6667 * \operatorname{SIN}(2)): \mathrm{N}=130+\mathrm{Y} * \operatorname{Cos}(2-\mathrm{AN})\) put viewports in circle} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{98 IF Y＞03 THEN 120 ＇if ring completed go to holding loop} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{100 VIEW（I，N）－（I＋SZ，N＋SZ）， \(1: C L R\)＇set viewport for size and place－ ment} \\
\hline 116 & \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{12 IF INKEYS＝0n THEN 126 ＇hold graphics screen（SCREEN 0）} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{138＇＊＊＊＊Variables} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{140 ＇AN is angle of ring－－ca numbers between 16 and 36} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{156 ＇ X is size of space between boxes（viewports）－smaller number makes larger spaces} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{166 ＇Y is size of ring－smaller number makes smaller ring 170 ＇ A is beginning of loop（to make one complete ring）}} \\
\hline & \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{170 ＇A is beginning of loop（to make one complete ring） 100 ＇ B is end of loop} \\
\hline & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}


entire graphics screen 46 LINE \((0,8)-(639,239)\) ，B＇place outlined box around perimeter of
50 PAINT（ 326,120\(),\) AS， 1 ＇paint background on screen
68 VIEW \((100,36)-(470,160), \theta, 1\) define first viewpor 76 gosub 206 ＇access screen writing subroutine to place data on

90 GOSUB 200 ，same subroutine to put data 185 TF INKEY\＄＝＂ 110 THEN 165

 22 PRIS PROGRAM＂
238 RETURN
pus
Program Listing 4．Circle．
10 DIM \(V_{z}(530)\)＇use integer to save memory
16 SCREENQ：CLR＇go to graphics screen and clear it
36 CIRCLE \((56,56), 28\) idraw circle on screen
40 LINE \((2,2)-(99,79)\) ，，B idraw outline box \({ }^{\text {parameters of area captured by GET array in line } 68}\)



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'A La CRT" (58): Listings 1-12. Basle subroutines that create menus.
"A Sort Story" (70): Sort. A string sort for Model 4 Basic.

BBS Express 1881; BBS. This module gets your bulletin board up and running The Next Step (100): Helpfile. A help file generator program.
Bonus program: Atten Shuffle. Rearrange aliens into proper groups

\section*{APRIL}
"Clear-Cut Trends" (40): Grapher. Draw and print oui high-resolution line and bar graphs.
BBS Express (90): BBS. The BBS data base catalog module.
"Zap Master" (62); Disk Zapper. Read and modify Model 4 disk sectors
The Next Step (98); Filter. A vtdeo filter program.
Bonus program: TapeDisk. Tranfers all files from the load 80 cassette 10 disk

\section*{mar}
"Fight Simulator" (40): Endgame, Combat slmulation.
"Restricted Entry" (70): Prompter. Predeflne acceptabte user input.
"Stationary Department" [74]: Scroll. Adds scroll protection io Model 4 video display.
Fractals in Focus" (58); Fractal3. Fractal4 tligh-resolution fractats
BRS Express (92): BBS. Put the finishing touches on your bulletin board system.
The Next Step (100): Extend Demonstration of an extended command interpreter.
Bonus program: Convert. Convert Apparat or Sertes 1 source files to ALDS format

\section*{JUNE}
'Extra Strength DOS'" [48): Setup. Add features to LDOOS 5.X.X or 'TRSDOS 6.X.X.
"Full Recovery" (57); Repair. Afle-recovery program for Model 4 SuperSertpsit.
Room Available' (60): Compress, Decompress. Conserve disk space using Huffman format.
Don't Be Late" (74): CPS. Develop timeltnes for projects.
The Next Step [102): Drtver, DRIVETST. Add windowing capabitty to the Moxdel 4 Spreadsheel Beat (110): Documenter. Ptint SYLK files in an easy-to-read formai. Bonus grogram: Convert2. Convert source file formats.

\section*{JULY}
"Total Recall" (54); Heiper. Display help screens on the Model 4
Getting Ahead" (64); Type. A type-ahead uttlity for TRSDOS 1.3
Made-to-Order Sorts" (70): Sorter. A custom sort generatur.
'Run-O-Matic' (78); Autonin. Load Model 4 disk files from a menu.
Project 80 (84]: Display. Remote display board controller.
The Next Step (100); WS. Test. WD. Part 11 of the windowing systern.

\section*{AUGUST}
"Sunimer Romance" (38): Maln Mernu. Clock. Menu sequencing and clock dls. play routines.
The Great Divide' (62): Ttmes2. Partition your 128K Model 4 and switch between two programs in Model 111 mode.
"Patch Work II: The Sequel" (72): Domaker. Install up to 13 TRSDOS 1.3 patches.
"Upgraded Graphics" (76); Pixel. Add the commands Point. Set. and Keset to Model 4 Bastc
The Next Step (98): WU. Window system user interface, Part III.
Spreadsheei Beat (108): BondYTM. Calculate bond yleld-to-maturity using VistCale.

\section*{SEPTEMBER}
"My 10 Favortte Assembly Langtrage Subroutines" (48): List 1. List2. List3. List4, List5. Ten input and screen handling subroutines.
"A Basic Programmer's Best Frtend" [66]: Crosscheck. Keywords. Model 4 Ba. sic cross reference program.
'Drawtng th Detail' (56); Rembrandt. Sereengrid. Hexagon. Computer. Htghresolution Icon-drtiven graphtes edtior.
The Next Step (90): Line. A llne drawing subrouilne and sample Basle programs. Spreadsheet Beal (94): Report Card. Calculate students' grades w(ih VislCale.

\section*{OCTORER}
'Fues from the Crypt' (58): Restore. Retrieve killed flles on the Model 4
"Key Notes" (62): PF/FLT. Model 4 function key ftiter
"Next-Generation Software" (70): Genetics. Recreate genetic expertments
"Patch Maker" (76); Patcher. A patch management program.
The Next Step (100): File Chop. Condense random-access flies
Spreadshect Beat (106): TaxEst85. Track expenses and estlinate federal income tax with Multiplan.
Bonus program: Diskbug. TRSDOS 1.3 debug utlliy.

\section*{NOVEMBER}
"Merge Right" (54); Merge. Merge non ASC1l files on the Models 1 and 111 "Fast Flgures" (60); DISQUICK. Faster reads and writes with binary \(1 / O\). Savings and Loan" [83); Loan. Caiculate tnterest by the rule of 78 s . "Password Bypass." (721: UNPROT. A Model VIIV/4 file protection remover. The Next Step (102): List 1. Strip trailing blanks, encode and decode strings. Spreadsheet Beat (108): Budgeter. Maintaln a munthly personal budget with Multiplan.
A program update: REMBRAN4. Updated verslon for the Model 4: first appeared on September 1985. Load 80.
Bonus program: SpeedDOS. 4 MHz operatton In the Model 111 mode.

\section*{DECEMBER}

Write Away" (41); C Trainer. Basuc C tnterpreter.
'Net Restilts" (521: tloops. Basketball statistics program.
'Window Screens" (58): Stnewave. PrismRing. Window's. Ifigh resolutton graphics and pie chart application.
"Interrupt Anytlme" (66): Break ln. Scroli. Programmable lnteriupis for TRSDOS 1.3
"The Right Address" (75): Locator. Finds TRSDOS 6.X system addresses.
'Rembrandi Redux (76): List 1. List2. Sercen dump routtnes for our Rem brandt graphics editor.
Tidbit 430 (83): Page. File list uttity
Project 80 [85]: Convert. Converts object files to hex/ASCII.
The Next Step \{108): Squeeze. Condenses Model 4 programs.
tonns program: Delete. Multiple LiDOS \(5 . X\) kill command.

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\section*{Printer News}

Xerox Corporation's Xerox/ Diablo D8O is a letter-quality daisy-wheel printer that prints at speeds up to 80 characters per sccond with noise measured as low as 58 decibels.
The D80 features Diablo's all-purpose interface (API). which allows easy hook-up to RS-232. Centronics, or IEEE 488 interfaces. A semlautomatic paper feed lets you switch between different paper sizes and weights.

The D80 uses Dlabio's extended character set with 200 characters per print wheel. Multilingual print wheels are also available that allow the D80 to print in 33 languages. The printer is \(\$ 2,195\). An optional bidirectional tractor (\$300) and a dual-bin. cutsheet paper feeder (\$903) are avallable. For more informaton, contact Xerox Corp., Xerox Square 006. Rochester. NY 14644. 716-423-5078.

Circle 566 on Reader Service card.

\section*{Universal Basic}

ZBasic 3.0 from Zedcor Inc. is faster than Turbo Pascal 3.0 and uses the same programming commands regardless of the computer you use. The IBM PC. PC XT. PC AT and compatibles: Apple IIc and ile: Macintosh: TRS80 Models 1. III. 4: and CPM 802.2 and 3.0 computers all use the same commands with this language. ZBasic code works with all the leading microcomputers; if you write a program in ZBasic on an Apple, you can port it over to a Tandy computer and it will run the same way.
ZBasic includes device-independent graphics. 54 -digit accuracy, a built-in Interactive editor and compiler, a cholce of alphanumeric labels or line numbers. and more at a base retail price of \(\$ 89.95\). For more information, contact Zedcor Inc., 3438 N .


The Xerox/Diablo D80 daisy-wheel printer is quiet and fast.

Country Club. Tucson, AZ 85716, 602-795-6800.
Circle 560 on Reader Serutce card.

\section*{Board Talk}

Fast80 (\$59.95) from SOTA Computing Systems Ltd. is a bulletin board system for the Model \(4 / 4 \mathrm{P}\). It's written entlrely in machine language so responses to user requests are almost instantancous. The entire message/user/ command base resides in memory. Fast80 needs 128 K and works under TRSDDS 6.2 and DOSPLUS 4.

The builetin board supporis 445 different user IDs and handles up to 120 messages. Fast 80 drlves just about any direct-connect/ auto-answer modem includIng Radio Shack's Modem II and Hayes and Microconnection units. For further information, contact SDTA Computing Systems Ltd.. 213-1080 Broughton St.. Vancouver, British Columbia. Canada, VGG 2AB. 604-6885009.

Circte 554 on Reader Sentice card.

\section*{A, B and C}

Jack Purdum's C Self. Study Guide helps you discover the C programming language at your own pace. part I of the book provides
questions of varying degrees of difficulty to guide beginners over the rough spots and to challenge more experienced C programmers. Part 11 has answers that include many complete programs for testing new functlons and for illustrating tips. traps, techniques, and shortcuts.
The book is approximately 250 pages and costs \(\$ 16.95\). For more information, contact Que Corporation, 7999 Knue Road, Suite 202, Indianapolis. IN 46250. 800-428533 I.
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\section*{Remote Control}

Dynatech's Turn-Dn, a compact, intelligent power controller, automaticaliy actlvates unattended computer systems 24 hours a day. permitting file transfers. electronic mail delivery, and more.
Turn-Dn activates and powers up a computer system when it senses an incoming phone call. leaves the system on for the duration of the call, records the time of the call and all activity. and powers the system down when the call is completed. Turn-On comes with full communications software capability and built-in ac power
and phone iine protection to guard against power surges and potentially damaging voltage spikes.

Turn-On sells for \(\$ 295\). For more information. contact Dynatech Computer Power Inc.. 4744 Scotts Valley Drive. Scotts Vailey, CA 95066, 800-638-9098.
Circle 555 on Reader Service card.

\section*{Language Tutor}

Learn Spanish The Easy Way ( \(\$ 69.95\) plus \(\$ 3\) shipping) is part of a new foreign-ianguage software scries from International Computer Products that runs on the Models 11 and 4, some CP/M80 based systems, and MSDOS computers.

You type in a simple sentence in English. The program uses artificial intelligence techniques to interpret the sentence and display or print a Spanish translation. A large vocabulary allows phrase compositlons with over 80.000 possible word comblnations. The program also includes conjugation of regular and irregular verbs. and exercises in noun declenslon. A German version is also available. You can also get an optional voice synthesizer for the Models III and 4.

For more information, contact International Computer products. 346 N . Western Ave., Los Angeies. CA 90004. 213-462-8381.
CIrcle 565 on Reader Service card.

\section*{Stocking Stuffer}

The Floppy Disk Story is a 32 -page booklet from Fujl Photo Film that introduces computer users of all ages to the basic building block of the floppy disk. The booklet teaches you about a floppy disk's construction and operation, as well as its proper care. While appealing to children. The Floppy Disk Story is also perfect for the not-so-young who are new to computing.


Three programs for the Models 100 and 200 come on one ROM chtp.

You can get the booklet free by writing to Fuji Film Promotion Dept., P.O. Box 9870 . Wethersfield, CT 06109. Limit requests to one per household.
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\section*{Three in One}

Traveling Software has put three of its most popular Model 100/200 programs on a single ROM chip. The Ultimate ROM includes ldea!, an outline processor: T-Base, a data base management system; and T-Writer, a text formatter.

Because these three programs reside in ROM, they use almost no RAM, allowing larger data flles than ever before, Ultimate ROM sells for \(\$ 229.85\) and includes the Traveling Memory Manager and an audio cassette overview of the programs.

The Ultimate ROM is availabie from Radio Shack stores.

For more information, contact Traveling Software Inc., 11050 Fifth Ave. N.E., Seattle, WA 98125, 206-367. 8090.

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\section*{Executive Covers}

Regatta computer covers from Cover Craft Corp. are made of cotton/polyester blend material specially treated to resist stains, molsture, and wrinkles. They are also machine washable and nonstatic.
The covers come with a built-in disk storage pocket and pencll holder, and a storage wallet for the cover when not in use. Sizes are available for all popular microcomputers and related equipment. Colors are sand with navy trim and navy with sand trim. Prices range from \(\$ 21.95\) to \(\$ 34.95\).

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contact Western Telematic lnc.. 2435 Anne St., Santa Ana, CA 92704, 800-854. 7226.

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American Power Converston Corp. Introduces the 450AT uninterruptible power source. When protecting atypical enhanced personal computer with a hard disk and monitor, the 450AT provides 15 minutes of operating time during an extended outage. For added protection, an electronic overcurrent protection and a master power switch control come standard.
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\section*{Spider Terror}

Gamco Industries' Spider Hunt Spelling game (\$39.95) for the Models 111 and 4 teaches spelling and Includes student and program management systems as well.
The student becomes a spider hunter whose goal is to catch as many spiders as possible in a set amount of time (one to 10 minutes). You can also set a level of difficulty (1-5).

Four words appear at the top of the screen, each with a spider descending from it. Some of the words are spelled correctly and some are misspelled. Students move the


Spider Hunt Spelling teaches spelling the fun way.
spider hunter from word to word and identify each word as correctly spelled or misspelled. If they answer correctly the spider falls into a sack.

A bank of 400 words ( 200 spelled correctly and 200 misspelled) permanently resides on the disk. Teachers may also enter up to five lists of 80 words each.

For more details, contact Gamco Industries Inc., Box 1911, Big Spring, TX 79721, 800-351-1404.
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\section*{Facts and Logic}

Logical Lynx from Krell Software Corp. teaches the art of scientific reasoning by showing you how scientists apply logic to actual bodies of
knowledge th the natural and social sciences and humanlties. It also teaches you basic scientific facts and how you can understand, organize. and fit these facts into meantngful patterns.
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For more information, contact Krell Software Corp., 1320 Stony Brook Road. Stony Brook, NY 11790, 800-245-7355.
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}

GBASIC 3.0 - Radio Shack Model 4/4P/III hi-res board owners take note of an enhanced graphics Basic; GBASIC 3.0 not only has an equivalent for each of the BASICG commands but adds a number of important new commands while using less memory. The hires screen can be printed on any of 20 popular printers or saved to or loaded from disk without leaving Basic. The software works with TRSDOS 1.3, 6.1.2, 6.2, LDOS, NEWDOS80, and DOSPLUS. The disk contains 40 graphics programs/files. Also included is a detailed manual which includes assembly language entry addresses. \$49.95. (Specify Model 4 or Ifl mode or add \(\$ 10\) for both.)

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MATHPLOT Plot equations of the form \(\mathbf{Y}=\mathrm{F}(\mathbf{x})\) with auto scaling. \(\$ 39.95\).
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GRAFYX SOLUTION. Plug-in, clip-on board enhances any Model \(4 / 4 \mathrm{P} / \mathrm{III}\) to provide \(640 \times 240 / 512 \times 192\) dot graphics. Comes with over 40 programs and files including GBASIC 3.0 which adds over 20 new commands. \(\$ 199.95\).
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G.I.N.A. Software program for the Model \(4 / 4 \mathrm{P} / 111 / 1\) which uses the standard block graphics screen to display a window to a larger \(65536 \times 65536\) dot tablet. The arrow keys are used to draw two or three dimensional figures. The display can be scaled, shifted, or rotated in any dimension. The linal picture is printed in hi-res on Radio Shack, Epson, Gemini, NEC 8023, or Prowriter printers. \(\$ 75.00\).

Please specify your exact system configuration when ordering or requesting information. Payment may be by check, Visa, Mastercard, or COD. Domestic shipping is free on pre-paid orders. Texas residents add \(5!, \%\) sales tax.
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\section*{DIFFERENT TRACK}


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\section*{New Generation Computer}

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Circle 564 on Reader Service card.

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\section*{Little Treasures}

Welcome to Fine Lines, 80 Micro's new back-page contest. The purpose of this column is to glve you a chance to flex your programming muscles. learn some techniques from other readers, and (most importantly) win a prize or two. Each month, we'll give you a problem that needs solving, along with the winning solutions to a previous month's problem. If we publish your solution, you'll recelve (at the very least) an "l Break for 80 Micro" bumper sticker. If we think you've demonstrated particular brilliance and creativity, we'll send you an 80 Micro T-shirt (don't count on it, though: we're stingy with the T -shirts).
If you can't seem to solve the problems. don't despair; we'll hand out prizes for any contest ideas you submit that we use. Since this is the first installment of Fine Lines, here's a run-down of the rules:
1. Owners of all TRS-80 and Tandy systems with the exception of the Pocket Computers
are eligible. We ll consider degree of dimpulty when comparing solutions created on different machines.
2. The deadllne will always be the 21 st of the issue month. Thus, this month's deadiline is Dec. 21. We realize that this doesn't give everyone the same amount of time to come up with their entries (we apologize toour overseas readers especialiy). but postponing the deadline any longer would add another month to our publishing the answers.
3. Speaking of the answers. they "11 appear three issues from the issue in which the problem appears. Thus, this month's winners will make thetr appearance in the March 1986 issue.
4. Empioyes of CW Communications are not ellgible.
5. We will not. unfortunately. be able to return entries.
6. Specify your T-shirt size. Bumper slze not required.

\section*{Contest No. 1}

Okay, enough of that. Let's get down to the first contest. Your task is to write a word processor in two lines of Basic. Simple enough. eh?
We'il judge entries on the basis of creativity, number of features. and programming elegance.
Just to get you going, we whipped up the clunky littie Model 4 program you see in the Program Listing. We're confident that you can come up with something better. Give it a try; you might win yourself a T-shirt.

Program Listing. 80 Micro's wimpy little two-line word processor.
```

110 WHILE XS<>CERS (0):X=|:X$=INXEY$:IF XS=0 THEN GOTO 110 ELSE IF XS=CHRS(9) TH
EN X$=CHRS(25) ELSE IF X$=CHRS(19) THEN X$=CHRS(26) ELSE IF X$=CHRS(11) THEN X\$=
C\&RS(27)
20日 PRINT XS1,1WEND

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